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Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

FROM MISSOURI.

There are all sorts of rumors from different parts of Missouri in our telegraphic dispatches this morning. It is quite certain that Price, with a force estimated at 14,000, has surrounded Lexington, and made a demand upon Col. Mulligan, who is in command of the National forces, to surrender, which demand was refused. This took place probably on Saturday. Up to Sunday no attack had been made by Price. We trust Mulligan has been reinforced, and Price wiped out by this time.

A SMALL MATTER.

It does not surprise us, and will not surprise the public, that that interesting trio, the *Times*, *Journal* and *Post*, after each endorsing Gen. Fremont's policy with regard to the slaves of rebels, have fallen to denouncing the TRIBUNE lustily for adhering to that very policy. And it is perfectly natural that the principal buffoon among them should declare that our adherence is *his reason* for crawfishing so disgracefully. What shall be said of such miserable whiffling and paltering with great subjects of national concern?

The *Times* and *Journal* have been taken with a sudden cramp concerning the sacredness of the law, as applied to traitors who have cast off all law and trampled the Constitution in the dust. They evidently want Gen. Fremont to go after Pillow and Price with a bench warrant and a sheriff's posse. It is proper enough in their view to arrest half the Maryland Legislature and send them to Fort Lafayette, without the slightest color of law, but highly improper to give freedom to the slave of an armed rebel. It is quite within the scope of Mr. Seward's functions to introduce the passport system for travelers to and from Europe, without the sanction of law, but a grave offence for Fremont to touch the sacred negro. That is—such are their views to-day. They will change to-morrow or the day after.

LET US HAVE A DRAFT.

The Hecker Jæger and Turchin's 19th, both mainly recruited in Chicago, are among the regiments ordered by the Government to Washington. The friends of the boys in these two regiments will know where to address them.

But is it not a burning shame that New York, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the aid of the Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota men already on the Potomac, cannot defend the Capital and through it their own chief cities, without stripping our Army of the West of five thousand troops, in a crisis like this? What is the East doing? Why should they, so rich in men, call on the West? Have we here nothing to do? Is not Cairo threatened? Is St. Louis safe? Is Missouri pacified? Is the *corps d'armee* in New Orleans full to overflowing? Have not the military authorities at Washington heard of Polk, Pillow, Hardee, McCulloch, Price, Rains, Jeff. Thompson, and Mart. Green, with their 65,000 followers? Is Fremont to be treated as Lyon was? We tell the laggards of the Atlantic sea-board that it is time for them to bestir themselves. They have now got from us of the Northwest nine regiments from Michigan; six from Wisconsin, and one under orders from Minnesota, six from Indiana and more from her are required, and will soon be on their way; and now from Illinois, in addition to Turchin's and Hecker's infantry,—the 19th and 24th,—three regiments of cavalry, Farnsworth, Brackett and Dickey's are commanded to go—a total of 30,000, to say nothing of the Indiana and Ohio men under General Rosecrans doing good service in Western Virginia. Yet the hard fighting is to be in the Valley of the Mississippi!

The West will demand, not for the purpose of compelling her sons to their duty, but for securing to the Army of the East the services of cowardly or unpatriotic New England, New York and Pennsylvania, that the work of drafting be at once begun. But in this heavy draft made upon us in the face of imminent danger, there is this consolation: With our brave boys in the van of McClellan's army, there will be no more such pitiable exhibitions as we saw at Great Bethel and Bull's Run. They will teach your Fire Zouaves and such like cattle the art of war. But if for nothing else, let the East be subjected to draft for men to carry our men's luggage and to serve as cooks in camp?

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	46,494	34,389
Wheat, bu	696,288	749,487
Corn, bu	1,005,009	1,174,498
Oats, bu	99,730	149,298
Rye, bu	4,883	26,640
Barley, bu	3,321	
Seeds, lbs	517,499	348,824
Pork, bbls	8	1,048
Cut Meats, lbs	115,300	356,516
Lard, lbs	2,160	662
Tallow, lbs	8,563	1,000
Live Hogs, no	3,570	3,034
Dressed Hogs, no		
Beef Cattle, no	4,669	3,049

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	936,882	843,214	360,901
Wheat, bus	9,344,496	7,764,680	4,038,003
Corn, bus	19,895,189	13,606,034	3,945,594
Oats, bus	1,068,598	993,167	755,097
Rye, bus	291,698	167,288	103,373
Barley, bus	350,098	256,142	149,633
Seed, lbs	4,598,808	4,434,105	3,165,966
Pork, brls	32,940	12,772	18,685
Cut meats, lbs	8,525,694	6,788,998	5,023,014
Lard, lbs	6,250,157	3,979,599	2,934,858
Tallow, lbs	450,394	206,328	260,990
Live Hogs, no	177,097	106,705	64,553
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	45,900	30,364
Beef Cattle, no	109,947	91,989	45,515

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 16th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
Flour, bu	7,431	7,585	8,194	9,876
Wheat, bu	859,138	594,764	576,089	457,540
Corn, bu	2,318,118	2,409,825	2,906,056	2,565,442
Oats, bu	134,388	303,179	332,703	364,943

During the past week Flour has advanced 10a15c per bbl; wheat advanced 10a12c on spring, and 7a9c on winter; corn advanced 3a3 1-2c.

A Narrow Escape.

The Chicago *Times* is a little more guarded in expressing its secession sympathies than some of its attaches. It seems that R. B. Avery, understood to be its Cairo correspondent, was arrested and kept in durance vile at Col. Ross's quarters at Bird's Point on the charge of being a secessionist. He was finally turned loose and then ordered by Gen. McClernand to leave Cairo and never show his face their again. The fellow made himself scarce as quickly as possible.

Breckinridge Off to Richmond.

The Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that Senator Breckinridge had gone to Richmond, Va.—which may be true, although no other paper has the news. Breckinridge has not been heard of since his speech boldly advising resistance to the war tax, and he may with good reason consider himself henceforth safer under the Government of Jeff. Davis than he could hope to be outside the Confederate States.

Great Loyal Meeting.

There was a great gathering of the people of Fairfield and the adjoining counties at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday. In the afternoon Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson delivered one of his stirring addresses, and resolutions were passed sustaining the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war. A meeting in the evening was addressed by Col. T. F. Meagher and others. Not less than 10,000 were present, and the patriotic sentiments of the speakers were responded to by hearty bursts of enthusiasm. The voice of the meeting was that there must be no turning aside, no thought of compromise.

Troops for Western Virginia.

Col. Tom Ford's regiment of Ohio volunteers started for Western Virginia on Monday night to reinforce Gen. McReynolds's division, which holds Cheat Mountain pass against Gen. Lee. The regiment was accompanied by two companies of cavalry.

Col. A. S. Piatt's regiment proceeded last Saturday to the Kanawha river to assist Gen. Rosecrans in driving the thief Floyd and the "stump-tail steers" of Wise across the Alleghany Mountains. Two regiments from Indiana left their camp on Monday and are hurrying to join Rosecrans to engage in the same laudable sport. The war will soon be carried into the Shenandoah valley between the Blue ridge and the Alleghany range.

The Sisters of Mercy.

The Sisters of Mercy who left here a few days ago to join the Irish Brigade, have had some difficulty in reaching their destination. A letter in the *Missouri Democrat*, dated at Jefferson City, Sept. 14th, says:

The Sioux City has had a hard road to travel. She returned yesterday again, after a second abortive attempt to reach Lexington. This time, however, she was actually attacked, and made a narrow escape. At Glasgow a force of nearly 2,000 men was discovered lining either bank of the river, and the boat was straightway fired upon by cannon, two pieces being planted on the left and one on the right bank. Their fire, however, was so badly aimed that she turned around in the face of it without a single shot striking nearer than fifty yards. They then saluted her with a broadside of musketry, a compliment for which, however, our boys had not waited, but advanced by squads with great politeness and fired during the whole time. Under this fire ten of the rebels were seen to throw up their hands and reel from their saddles. None of our men were hurt. The Sisters of Mercy, who have thus been balked a second time in their attempt to join the Irish Brigade, will have to be as merciful as possible, and wait until we have opened the road to Lexington.

☞ The Second Comptroller CURTS, father-in-law of the late Senator Douglas, came within an ace of being killed, wounded or taken prisoner on Monday. He, in company with Capt. Ingalls, had crossed Ball's Cross Roads in an open carriage, our pickets informing them that everything was safe for half a mile beyond, when in fact we had no sentinels on the road beyond the crossing. The party had approached within a few yards of the London and Hampshire Railroad, where they were fired upon by rebel pickets concealed in bushes. The excursionists immediately retreated, and succeeded safely in reaching the lines.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—A passenger train upon the St. Joseph arrived at Hannibal, Monday evening, having had but few interruptions along the way: and the officers hope to be able soon to re-establish through connections, when if the military protection be perfect, the road will be once more thrown open to the public.

Possible Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1861.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT:

DEAR SIR:—I was the slave of Thomas L. Snead. As his confiscated property, you gave me free papers. I learn that these are not good; for I never *resisted* the Federal authority, and of course by the President's amendment to your proclamation I am not legitimately free.

I propose, therefore, to join the rebel army and fighting there just long enough to make my freedom assured and legal.

Yours, &c., FRANK LEWIS.

Fire in a Philadelphia Theatre—Fourteen Ballet Girls Shockingly Burned.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the Continental Theatre in Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, 14th, by which the building was for a time imperilled and a number of dancing girls so badly burned that six have since died. The theatre has been leased by Wm. Wheatley, who had for a week produced the "Tempest" in presence of crowded houses, having on this occasion some 1500 present. The first act had gone forward uninterruptedly, and the dancers were busily preparing in the dressing room to appear in the ballet at the opening of act second. It appears that Miss Cecilia Gale, one of four talented and handsome sisters, was about robing herself in ballet costume. She stood upon a settee to reach her dress, and somehow flirted it into a jet of gas, when it was instantly ignited. Before the young lady could recover from her fright her clothing was all ablaze, and her sisters and several of the ballet girls from an adjoining dressing room, rushing up to assist her, were in turn set on fire. About a dozen of these helpless girls were thus burning at once, and the fire ran over their gauze and among their underclothes, making fast to the close leggins or "tights," and literally burning to the bone. Their screams were thrilling, and no scene of horrors that the stage ever witnessed may be compared to the terrible picture behind the scenes, where the fire from the burning dresses blazed up to the ceiling, and singed the lashes and hair of the affrighted woman.

Miss Cecilia Gale, writhing and still in flames, darted down the stairs as stated, and was caught by Mr. Bayard, a stage carpenter, who at once tore up the sea cloth, a sheet of canvass used to make waves, and wrapped it around her. He was much burned while doing this. This young lady was removed to the hospital soon afterwards.

Several girls leaped into the street, through the second story windows, and Miss Hannah Gale, already badly burned, fell upon the pavement, bruising her back and head so that her case is considered hopeless.

Miss Phebe Norden of Bristol, Pennsylvania, inhaled the flames, and was shockingly burned. She was at the point of death last evening.

Miss Annie Phillips died on Sunday morning.

Miss Anna McBride was burned in the breast, arms and legs, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She suffered the most excruciating pain during Saturday night; but towards morning her delirium abated, and she died in the arms of Mrs. Wheatley.

Miss Annie Nichols was somewhat burned, but in the panic which ensued after the accident she jumped from the head of the flies to the stage—twenty-five feet—and breaking through a lot of mirrors and plate glass used to represent a lake, her hands and cheeks were lacerated.

Ruth and Adeline Gale were burned in the hands and breast.

Mrs. Mary E. Herman suffered exceedingly.

Abby Carr, Margaret Conaway, Thomas Bayard, Kate Harrison and a young man, name unknown, were more or less badly burned. The last named inhaled the fire, and his lungs have since been bleeding.

Three of these people, it is believed, will die, and all will linger in acute pain for days—perhaps weeks and months.

The audience meantime was addressed by Mr. Wheatley, and told to vacate the house without unnecessary confusion. A number of ladies fainted on retiring, and there was a great deal of trepidation and alarm in the halls and exit ways.

The theatre was imperilled by the sea cloth, partially ignited, being thrown into the stable, where it was discovered on the point of combustion, and a conflagration averted.

The scene in the rear of the theatre, on Samson street, was most piteous and agonizing in its character. Half dressed ballet girls ran up and down, and poor women, whose daughters took part in the processions and show scenes, were screaming their names amid confused sobbing, execration and fear. Carriages and cabs were driven up and down, and as each sufferer was placed upon the cushions and taken away, the crowd pressed up and touched her sores. A number of petty taverns on Samson street were thrown open to the sufferers, and a few were so badly burned that they have not since been moved. There was a good deal of delay before help could be obtained; but after a time physicians and lotions were summoned. Some of the burned were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital and others to their homes in remote parts of the town.

The artists of the adjacent theatres contributed to the relief of the needy, and Mr. Couldock, it is said, who was playing at the Walnut, a few doors off, was unable to proceed with his part. The excitement continued to spread throughout the city, and all Saturday night and Sunday morning the theatre was surrounded by curious crowds. The Gale sisters were beautiful and finely formed girls, English by birth, and they travelled through the country, some time ago, with the Ronzani troupe. The management cannot be blamed in any way for the occurrence. The theatre will open as usual on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the sufferers will receive a benefit. The event has spread gloom and sorrow throughout the city.

Blair and Fremont.

It seems probable that Col. Blair may have been laboring under the mistake of supposing that he, with some half dozen other politicians of more or less celebrity, outranked Gen. Fremont. We rejoice that they have all found themselves mistaken.

In our opinion Gen. Fremont has been right all the time, and it would be well if the President and *the rest of the politicians*, could find sufficient employment, in occupations less mischievous than a timorous or unfriendly supervision of his movements, or the provocation of personal issues.—*Cin. Commercial.*

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Something about the Reported Removal of General Fremont—The Arrest of Frank P. Blair, Jr.—Blair endorses Fremont's Proclamation—An Impending Controversy—The President's Amendment to Gen. Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation—The St. Louis Fortifications—Scenes at the Provost Marshal's Office—Horses and Cavalry by the Wholesale—Departure of the P. M. General—Lt.-Gov. Reynolds's property to be Confiscated—Mail from St. Joseph—New Woods Lottery Shops.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16, 1861.

The reported intention of the Administration to supercede Gen. Fremont in the command of this Department, has been the chief theme of conversation in this city for several days past, and it has elicited an unusual degree of bitterness. The first impression that is apt to strike the mind of a newcomer in connection with the rebellion is, that it is the result of personal enemies; and in common conversation it is often remarked that "Frank Blair is at the head of the movement for the removal of Fremont." It is not probable that this statement is strictly true; and in fact, the warmest friends of Blair protest that it is not true in any sense. But whatever may be the motive or whoever the instigator of the movement, one fact is patent—Gen. Fremont is too popular to be disturbed, and the Administration cannot afford to pick a quarrel with him on any terms. The evidence of that fact may be found in the remarkable unanimity with which the people of the entire North have endorsed Gen. Fremont's recent proclamation, and the belief of the whole country, which amounts to a positive conviction, that Fremont is really the man for the crisis. It is not to be denied that many charges are made against him, although none of them are sufficiently well founded to justify the public in forming a correct judgment.

The news of the arrest of Col Frank P. Blair, Jr., is taken with better humor than might have been expected. It is regarded as closely allied to the rumors of Fremont's removal. The order of arrest reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1861.

Col. Francis P. Blair, Jr., of the First Missouri Light Artillery, is hereby placed under arrest. The limits of Col. Blair's arrest will be the limits of the city of St. Louis. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT.
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant.

The charges against the accused have not been made public. Neither has Col. Blair himself been informed what they are. To-day he is snugly ensconced at the residence of the sub Treasurer, Benjamin G. Farrar, and smoking his cigar as quietly as if nothing had happened. Of course there will be a controversy and with powerful friends in Washington, Frank Blair will prove no ordinary antagonist. There is one phase of this difficulty that it is right the public should understand. Col. Blair is an enthusiastic endorser of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and indignantly repudiates the slander which has been circulated that he has denounced Gen. Fremont for that. So far from differing with Fremont, and on that point, Col. Blair asserts positively that he believes it would have been a right move if the same proclamation had been issued a month earlier.

The impending controversy will probably turn out very rich before it is concluded. There are charges and counter charges. This morning the rumor is circulated that Fremont has given a contract to some California friends to cast shot and shell at 5 cents per pound, and that the contract has been sublet at 2½ cents per pound, and that it has six months to run. On the other hand it has been stated on the street, that one day last week Frank Blair endeavored to persuade Fremont to give out a contract to his friends for certain supplies at his own price, and upon Fremont's refusal, Blair left him angrily. These are specimens of the statements made on both sides. It is impossible to arrive at any conclusion in regard to their truthfulness or falsity. Upon the slightest questioning, however, of those who venture to breathe an accusation against Gen. Fremont, it is invariably found that the complaints terminate in the old charge of "exclusiveness," and "Hungarian body guard humbug," etc. While it is true that formerly there were serious grounds for these complaints, the same grounds do not exist now. Fremont's headquarters are still unapproachable for those who have no business to transact, but to those who really have a right to see the commanding General, the approach is comparatively easy. There may indeed be room for further reform in this matter, but anybody who will reflect must come to the conclusion that it is more the fault of understrappers than of Gen. Fremont that access to him has been denied to many worthy people in times past. Many worthy citizens whose names have been identified with the Union cause from its inception, have been led into the error of assailing Fremont for this reason. This is to be regretted, but it is childish to call for his removal upon such grounds. The whole business is unfortunate, and tends to weaken the cause in this city.

President Lincoln's modification of General Fremont's proclamation is understood to be a sop to the pro-slavery Unionists of Kentucky. What on earth Kentuckians had to complain of in a matter belonging exclusively to Missouri, is not explained. Various opinions are entertained in relation to the modification. It is plain that Fremont himself refused to make the amendment, but told the President that if he chose to do it, he could do so, and the President accordingly did it. Practically, the proclamation was of small importance originally, because there was no power to enforce its provisions in regard to the slaves of Missouri rebels; and hence the modification makes very little practical difference. In future operations the voice of the people will ultimately demand that all slaves belonging to armed rebels shall be emancipated, as the idea is not to be tolerated for an instant that the Government can own a human being, or sell one to slavery again.

The fortifications around the city are progressing rapidly toward completion. A large force of laborers are engaged upon them night and day, and through Sundays as well as other days. The object of hastening the early completion of these defences appears to look to the withdrawal of the large bodies of troops required for the defence of the city without the fortifications. The guns for these works are already on the ground, and the point is already gained that no rebel battery can now approach St. Louis near enough to shell the city without being met with a stout resistance.

Major, or rather Brigadier General, McKinstry's office is still besieged by applicants for passes to leave the city. The scene in front of his office, corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth street, is instructive as well as amusing. It calls to mind the ideal of a county fair or of election day in a country town, and of the appearance of the exterior of the principal tavern on such occasions in such places. The street is crowded with vehicles and horses and every marketman from Illinois is required to procure a pass, and before a pass can be used the oath of allegiance must be subscribed. Still there is no doubt that many secessionists do manage to leave the city and obtain means of reaching the interior, where they may communicate with secesh. It has even been intimated that an extensive system of correspondence between Northern secession spies and the Jeff. Davis authorities is kept up through Missouri, and via Fayetteville and Little Rock, Arkansas, to Memphis, Tennessee.

The number of horses now on hand in this city and county is immense. They must number many thousands. As soon as the cavalry regiments now forming are all equipped, and ready for service, there will be more cavalry in this Department than in any other. The horses as a general thing are fine animals. It is doubted if the horses used by Gen. Fremont's body guard can be excelled by any stock in the country.

Hon. Montgomery Blair and Quartermaster General Meigs left the city this morning on their return to Washington. The object of their mission is not known. It is reported that a spicy discussion took place between the Postmaster General and *Jessie* last night on the subject of recently talked of "forward movements." The Cabinet officer is said to have been silenced. *Nous verrons.*

It is currently reported that the property of the late Lieut. Gov. Thos. C. Reynolds, who has been aiding the rebels, will be confiscated this week. He is one of the few rebels who had some property to confiscate in St. Louis.

A mail came through from St. Joseph on Sunday with dates to the 10th inst., and it is believed that Major Sturges and Gen. Pope are by this time safe in that city. The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad may be considered as open.

A petition is circulating asking the Provost Marshal to shut up Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lottery shops here. The principal owner is Ben. Wood of New York. C.

Return of the African Squadron.

[From the N. Y. Times, 16th.]

The United States steam gunboat Sumter arrived in this port yesterday morning, from St. Paul de Loando, Africa. She is the avant-courier of the African squadron, the whole of which has been summoned home. Seven other vessels composing the squadron had sailed, or were about to sail, so that the Navy Department will soon have an effective force of eight vessels to add to the blockading force, or to co-operate in offensive operations along the Southern coast. The oath of allegiance will no doubt be immediately administered to the officers and crews of these ships, and their services be put in prompt use.

The returning officers report a couple of years of very active coast cruising after slavers. Indeed, the English have recently been felicitating themselves on the unwonted activity and vigilance of the American squadron. But we have now other pirates to look after, and the British Government may receive recompense for its sympathy with the slave rebellion by having itself the whole slave coast to guard.

AT HOME.—We learn that Brigadier General Hurlbut has returned to his home in Boone County, from St. Louis, on a furlough. He should stay there during a continuance of the war. He has disgraced himself and those who were instrumental in procuring his appointment.

Taking the National Loan.

[From the N. Y. Times of Monday.]

The trade and finances of the past week were marked by a further and pretty general improvement in business, including heavy sales of foreign merchandise, most of which are drawn from the bonded warehouse, of the previous importation, the current direct entries continuing unusually light for September. And also by a largely increased popular subscription to the new 7 3-10 per cent loan. The individual subscription for the week reach nearly *four millions dollars*, against less than $3,000,000 the previous week, and $1,200,000 the week before. The popular interest in the loan is daily on the increase, for while the aggregate amount on Saturday was below that of Thursday or Friday, the number of subscribers for moderate sums was quite as large, and this without the first appearance of the Treasury bonds themselves. It is hoped that after this week the new applicants will be supplied at once with the bonds, in such denominations as they may select, without the preliminary trouble of depositing the money in advance, and a correspondence with the Department at Washington. So eager have been our people to manifest their confidence in and support of the Government, and so anxious to secure a most profitable and convenient, as well as unquestioned investment, that they have not waited for the preparation of the Bonds, delayed as it has been by the well thought of improvement of attaching half-yearly coupons for the interest. Our large moneyed institutions, other than Banks, have not yet made their subscription to any considerable extent; but arrangements, we understand, are contemplated for large additions from this source; among others a liberal subscription by the Panama Company, whose cash balances here and in London are well on to a million of dollars. The rise in Exchange to Europe to the equivalent of 108@108¾ at 60 days' sight, equal to 109@109½ at sight, will tend to encourage the investment of other balances now held on the other side, as well to induce purchases of the bonds, as soon as they are ready, for English and Continental account. The average current rate of interest in Europe is only about one-half the income borne by these bonds, and while no formal application by the Government, and no extensive negotiations by the banks or bankers of this country, may be attempted in any part of Europe, we have reason to believe that these Three Year 7 30 per cent. bonds, convertible into a 20 Year 6 per cent stock at any time within the three years, will attract much attention, and perhaps induce large speculations between the two countries, through the intimate correspondence of New York with all parts of the world. This calculation is not relied upon to carry our whole loan triumphantly through, nor is it desirable, in one sense, that it should be, (involving, as the transfer would, a large annual outlay of interest in Europe,) but the past experience with our National Loans prove that it will come round nevertheless. And in the event of any early or signal successes to our army in the field, the processes of subscriptions and remittances on Foreign account will be felt almost immediately:

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7 30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Prev. week.
Monday	$427,000	$340,000
Tuesday	517,000	307,000
Wednesday	527,000	848,000
Thursday	1,040,000	415,000
Friday	995,000	347,000
Saturday	355,000	402,000
Total individuals	$3,861,000	$2,789,000
Paid in by Banks	3,500,000	5,600,000
Total for week	$7,391,000	$8,389,000
Total for the fortnight		$15,750,000
Previously—By Banks	$7,000,000	
Individuals	1,786,000	8,786,000
Total paid up to date		$24,536,000
Balance of first Bank guarantee		10,564,000
Total allotted to New York to Oct 15		$35,000,000

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

DISLOYAL PENSIONERS.

The order of the Pension Bureau requiring pensioners to take the oath of allegiance, cuts off many, even in the Free States. In one district in Ohio two refused to take the oath.

A pension has been granted to Joseph Bayard, of Lockport, New York, Company B, 28th Regiment, for loss of foot, amounting to $8 per month.

Naval pensions to John B. Miller, $6; John H. Lawrence, $1; Benjamin F. Fuller, $9 per month.

Widow's pension to Ellen, widow of Wm. R. Richards, private in Company K, 16th Regiment, New York, $5 50 per month. This is the first widow's pension granted in this war.

THE SEIZED DISPATCHES.

The examination of seized telegraphic dispatches was concluded last week. Not a few of the arrests recently made were in consequence of the evidence which they furnished. Many more will be made.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL FREMONT.

It attracts attention here that the President, in his letter to Major General Fremont, could ignore a commander's right, by the law of nations to emancipate slaves in an enemy's country, and limit his objections to Fremont's proclamation, in that it wanted conformity in some respects to the act of Congress passed to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

GEN. SICKLES AMONG THE REBELS.

Gen. Sickles has been busy among the Maryland rebels. The last exploit of his men was the capture of a uniformed rebel, supposed to be a Virginia captain of cavalry, on a recruiting expedition, and of the Sheriff of the county, on whose premises was found a cap with rebel buttons that exactly fitted his head.

Forts Jackson and Phillips, at the passes of the Mississippi are garrisoned by 1,200 men at the outside, and there are not over 1,200 pounds of powder in the two forts, so that our informant thinks it would not be a very hazardous feat to capture them.

Over $1,000,000 worth of contraband goods has been shipped South from Louisville within the past two months, chiefly by taking out small lots in wagons 20 or 30 miles from the city and forwarding thence by rail.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

[From the Democrat, 18th.]

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Ex Governor Thos. L. Price is to raise a regiment in this State.

—Gen. Hunter will proceed to Jefferson City to-day, as we learn, to take command of the movements against Gen. Price and his rebel army.

MAJOR STURGIS IN ST. JOSEPH.—News has been received here that Major Sturgis and his command, consisting of one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, arrived, and took possession of St. Joseph on Friday last.

THE NORTHWESTERN RIFLES.—This corps, which arrived from Chicago on Sunday evening on the steamer David Tatum, disembarked at the mouth of Pine or Chestnut street, but soon received orders to embark on that boat and the N. W. Graham for protection from the storm. They were still there last evening, and it was not known whether they would leave the city or go out to Camp Benton.

GREAT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Very extensive movements of troops have lately been going on in this department. Yesterday Col. Hovey's 24th Indiana regiment, left by railroad for Jefferson City.

Col. Wheatley's 26th Indiana regiment left in two steamboats yesterday for Jefferson City.

Col. Hecker's 24th Illinois, and Turchin's 19th, left Cairo for Washington by railroad. Col. Hovey passed through this city on his way to join his regiment, on the way to or near Washington.

Two regiments of Illinois cavalry have also been ordered for service at Washington.

What the Soldiers Think of Fremont's Proclamation.

The special of the New York *World* has the following under date of the 12th inst.:—

"I cannot neglect this opportunity to assure you of the general satisfaction and delight which was manifested by the soldiers in perusing the proclamation of Fremont. It seemed to them to betoken a more earnest appreciation of the crisis and its dangers than any official document which had previously been issued. The only incident connected with it which is strange, is that McClellan does not make the same issue in Virginia. It would, more than any other course can, break up the nest of secession traitors who now reside within the very lines of our army, and who neglect no opportunity to insult our patriot soldiers and pour contempt and ridicule on the holy cause for which we are fighting. There must be an end to these things. Let the Government meet it in Virginia and Maryland as the heroic Fremont has done in Missouri, and they will be strengthened and supported by all loyal men in the loyal States."

Newspaper Correspondent Murdered by a Rebel Prisoner.

F. W. Walker, of Brooklyn, chaplain to Col. Young's cavalry regiment, and occasional correspondent of the New York *Express*, went with a scouting expedition in the direction of Lower Marlboro, Md., last Saturday, and aided by a guard of two soldiers, captured an active secessionist, who was placed in confinement at a house near by the place of arrest. The guard having necessarily to absent themselves from the premises to attend to their horses and other business, the prisoner, while Mr. Walker was taking minutes of the conversation with him, suddenly drew his knife and plunged it into the latter's bowels, and rushing out from the house made his escape before one of the guards, who was outside, could have a fair shot at him.

Walker was formerly an Episcopal clergyman in Chicago, but recently a newspaper correspondent resident, in Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and several children. At the latest accounts Walker was still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

☞ A dispatch from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Gen. Hurlbut has been ordered under arrest by General Pope. He is accused of drunkenness and unsoldierly conduct. He is a special friend of the President.

Colonel Williams of a Kansas regiment and others have been placed under arrest on different charges. Their arrests were made previous to Blair's.

General Fremont is determined to weed the Department of inefficient and incompetent officials.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

ST. JOSEPH CAPTURED BY THE FEDERALS.

Lexington Surrounded and Col. Mulligan ordered to surrender.

HE DECLINES TO DO SO.

HE HAS NOT YET BEEN ATTACKED.

Reported Capture of Mart Green and His Thieves.

OTHER EXCITING NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

FROM CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17, 1861.

We have advices from Lexington to Sunday, up to which time no attack had been made upon the town. Price had been in close proximity for two or three days, but for some reason had delayed making any demonstrations. The report of an attack on Thursday is contradicted.

Major General Hunter left here by the morning train for Jefferson City.

Benton Barracks were at last duly inaugurated this afternoon. There was a fine review of all the troops quartered there, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Generals Fremont, Curtis, Sigel, and McKinstry, were present when the flag was raised. At the suggestion of Gen. McKinstry, three cheers were given for the flag and three more for Fremont.

There was quite a flag raising on Second street to-day, some thirty of our merchants threw the stars and stripes out to the breeze.

Lieut. Frank Wolf, formerly of Dayton or Cincinnati, Ohio, and an officer of Company B, of artillery battalion of Sigel's brigade, was fatally stabbed this afternoon by a private named Ahlier. Ahlier was endeavoring to desert, and upon Lieut. Wolf's pursuing, he turned upon and stabbed him with his knife, cutting his heart in twain. He expired instantly.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 17, 1861.

The gunboat Conestoga captured the steamers V. K. Stephenson and Gazelle, up Cumberland River yesterday. The Stephenson had fifty tons iron aboard; the Gazelle was without cargo.

The Tyler came up to-day from below, reporting everything quiet at Camp Jefferson, and at Norfolk no signs of rebels.

A. B. English, from back of Commerce, Mo., was arrested yesterday as a spy. Proof strong against him.

Everything is in good condition in and about Cairo.

Parties from Paducah represent everything quiet there.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Sept. 17, 1861.

General Pope arrived from St. Joseph yesterday, and will leave for St. Louis to-morrow. The railroad and telegraph are repaired and in operation to St. Joseph. No fears are entertained of further interruption; a train arrived from that city this afternoon, making regular time. Capt. Insley, Quartermaster of the Kansas Brigade, leaves for Kansas to-morrow, with horses, equipments, &c., in all about 40 car loads.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence Between the President and Hon. Jo. Holt—Reported Movement of Zollicoffer.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Louisville *Journal* of this morning publishes a correspondence between Hon. Jos. Holt and the President in regard to Fremont's Proclamation. In answer to Mr. Holt's inquiries the President encloses a copy of his letter to Fremont, already published. The *Journal* learns that from every quarter the recent wanton invasion of Kentucky by the confederates is disapproved by thousands, therefore, instances wherein Southern Rights men have announced their purpose to unite and repel the invaders.

The *Courier* this morning publishes a card calling a meeting of all citizens to hurry to Trimble and Carroll counties to form a league for the mutual protection of the lives and property of families of all parties. The idea is thought to be to put down marauding bands of either party, and to avoid guerilla warfare.

The skeleton of a new regiment under C. Pope, of this city, a graduate of West Point, goes into camp this week at the Fair Ground near the city. One cavalry company composed of Germans who have seen service, and one artillery company of 150 men, under J. W. Scott, will have Peter Hart, of Ft. Sumter as 1st Lieut.

It is reported that 3000 confederates under Zollicoffer, came to Cumberland Ford, Knox county, Saturday, and captured Capt. Colsteins company of Home Guards.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—At half past ten this evening, the train from the South on the Nashville and Louisville railroad has not arrived—six hours behind time. Telegraphic communication between Elizabethtown is interrupted since 6 o'clock this evening.

There is great military activity in the city. All the Home Guards are assembling, and it is rumored that portions of Rousseau's brigade have been ordered from the Indiana side.

A Richmond special to the Memphis *Appeal* says Gen. Braxton Bragg is appointed Confederate Secretary of War, vice R. P. Walker resigned. The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill to provide for the security of the State arms and protection of the railroad house.

In the House Wolfe's report from the committee on Federal Affairs was adopted—70 to 30.

LATER.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17—Midnight.—The southern cars have not yet arrived. A part of Rousseau's Brigade are landing here. It is understood they are to proceed southward over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Home Guard are all out in uniform. Their destination is supposed to be southward.

From the South—Resignation of the Confederate Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—(NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.)—A Richmond special to the *Union and American* says the Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, has resigned in consequence of bad health. His successor has not yet been appointed.

All the banks in New Orleans suspended specie payment to-day, and Treasury notes are all at par.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 11.—The fight between Wise and Lincoln's force at "Hawk's Nest" has been confirmed. Gen. Henningsen directed the Confederate troops. The enemy were badly cut up. But one of the Confederates was wounded.

Hampton's cavalry made a splendid dash into the enemy's lines near Alexandria, and after some sharp work, they returned with three prisoners and considerable war munitions.

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 7th learns that five regiments of Texas troops will join McCulloch in a few days; also a Mississippi and a South Carolina regiment.

From Western Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 13.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following items:

The railroad bridge over Little Platte river is not yet repaired. This does not interrupt traveling, however, passengers, mails and troops being transferred at the bridge.

Three regiments U. S. troops—the Illinois 16th, Iowa 3d, and Kansas 2d—reached here to-day, and more will arrive to-morrow. Before the arrival of the Federal troops, more than 5,000 mounted rebels rode out of town, bound south to join Gen. Price. They are an undisciplined crowd, well mounted but poorly armed. The Union men are jubilant and hopeful again.

At Stewart's yesterday two companies of Col. Morgan's Home Guards had a skirmish with a band of secessionists, and routed them, killing ten or more, and captured several horses.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—Intelligence from the West received here to-day, contradicts the report that Parsons had arrived at Georgetown with 4000 rebels.

The news from Lexington up to Saturday, shows there has been no fight there up to that time, though the federals had been summoned to surrender by Price, whose army was 14,000 strong. Gen. Pope will reinforce Lexington to-morrow, the 18th, with 4000 men.

An Independent Regiment, Col. Hovey, was sent to guard the Laramie Bridge from this place.

To-day, as the train was leaving, a private named Wallace, in getting on the train, fell and was run over and killed.

The steamer War Eagle arrived this evening, having left Booneville at 3 P. M. to-day. It reports all quiet there. There were about 2,300 Federals there when the boat left, besides Home Guards, consisting of the Iowa 5th, Indiana 8th and a battalion of the Indiana 22d.

Last night a battalion of Home Guards were sent west to guard Laramie bridge, eight miles from Booneville. On entering the bridge they were fired upon by rebel pickets. They returned the fire, killing one rebel and wounding another. None of the Home Guards were injured.

A private in Company K, Iowa 5th, named Barrett, committed suicide on the War Eagle this evening on her way down, by shooting himself.

The steamer Clara Bell had arrived in safety at Lexington.

Gen. Pope in Chase after the St. Joseph Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The *Democrat* has a dispatch from St. Joseph, 15th, which says Gen. Pope has sent a column of 10,000 men, with three pieces of artillery, under Colonel Smith, after the rebels who left here on the 13th, and there is little doubt but that their large train of plunder will be captured, altough, as usual, they will disperse, and being mounted will escape, unless Colonel Smith should surprise them.

Cols. Cramer and Edwards, the first commanding the irregular forces of Missouri volunteers and the latter about 600 Iowa State troops, will arrive here Sunday, having swept the entire region north of this city. The General will immediately put them in motion along both sides of the Railroad, to clear out small squads of rebels remaining in the woods between here and Chillicothe. The General says that in five days Northern Missouri will be quiet again.

Late and Exciting from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*, from Jefferson City, says a man named Griffith arrived here to day, and states that on Saturday last Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington and sent a summons to Col. Mulligan to surrender. Col. Mulligan refused, when Price is reported to have sent word that he would give him until 4 o'clock on Monday to surrender, and if he did not he would march on him with a black flag. It is confidently believed here that Gen. Sturges has by this time reached Lexington, from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off or forced to retreat. Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown on the receipt of the news from Lexington, and several families fled.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Massacre of an Emigrant Train—From Amoor River—Probable Success of the Republican Ticket by a Large Plurality in California.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 95 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Sept. 10.—The Pony Express passed at 10 o'clock last night, safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Attachments have been commenced against Geo. L. Story, the druggist, for about $30,000.

Thomas McGuire, the theatrical manager, has been restrained from performing a play called Colleen Bawn, of which Mr. Wheatlidge has the copyright.

The thought, mind and energies of the people in this city and throughout the State are concentrated on the general election, which takes place on the 4th of next month. Under the excitement prevailing, the Breckinridge, or secession party, is evidently losing ground. The best opinion that can be formed is that the Republicans will carry the State.

There are now seven companies of volunteers to serve on the plains at Camp Downey, two miles west of Oakland, where Col. West is in command. The cavalry companies are at Camp Leon. Another camp is established near San Francisco. Under the new call for five thousand troops, they are held in quarters until after election. Few more volunteers will leave the Interior for San Francisco, as they want to save their votes.

Two men living nine miles from Tehama were murdered on the night of the 28th ult., by four Spaniards, who, after robbing the premises, set the house on fire. The names of the victims were Houston and Alexander Britton. This has produced great hostility against the Spaniards of that county, many of whom have been forced to flee to Omego, situated 20 miles north.

Nevada was almost totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. Loss about $40,000.

A telegram from Yreka, dated the 27th, gives the following additional information concerning the rumored massacre of an immigrant party on the Northern route: The report yesterday of the massacre by Indians at Goose Lake is confirmed by the arrival of one of the party, he being the only survivor. He reports that there were fourteen families, numbering over one hundred persons, in the train, and the whole company, men, women and children, butchered. Our informant was here yesterday, but he has left town for the residence of friends near here, in consequence of which no further particulars can be obtained.

A cavalry company is being organized here.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, Aug. 24, via Yreka, says the steamer Carrie Ladd arrived last night, bringing Tracy & Co.'s Express from the Nez Perces and $50,000 in gold dust. 2500 miners are reported to be at work in the mines, besides which there are some 500 idlers.

By the arrival of the Timandra, from Amoor River, dates are received to Aug. 1st; and the schooner Ida has since arrived with news from Petrapoloski, Asiatic Russia. This season, at Petrapoloski the ice market was heavy and freights dull.

A vessel had arrived from Behring's Straits with news from Port Sencenaire up to the 4th of July.

An attempt will be made next summer to reach the land in the Arctic Ocean supposed to have been discovered by Capt. Wiangle forty-three years ago.

At the principal theatre in the Teebandis Settlement the Colleen Bawn was being played to crowded houses nightly.

The past winter was very severe in the Amoor river country. Twelve cargoes had arrived in the month of June; several more were close at hand. The bark Allatha, Capt. Luce, which sailed from New York in January last with Government machinery had not arrived, although overdue. The bark Vickery, Captain Brooks, of this port, had been chartered by Government to convey stores from Nicoloolsky to Olga Bay. The Russian Government have adopted a more favorable policy towards foreigners, in consequence of which there has been a large influx of merchandize and all kinds of business had been overdone. Merchants from the interior were purchasing but sparingly, their stock in the country being still large. The market was much depressed; stocks were heavy and prices of all goods ruled low. The late prohibitions on importations of teas into Russian Siberia, by the seaboard ports, has been temporarily removed, and large quantities had been received this season from China and admitted free of duty.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

OUTER STATION TELEGRAPH STATION, 160 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Sept. 13.—The Pony Express passed at midnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Owing to the all-absorbing attention given to election matters, business has generally been ignored since the last Express. To-day all the principal business houses of San Francisco are closed, and the people are congregated at the principal polling places. Full three-fourths of the vote in this city will be for Stanford and the Republican ticket. Conness, the Union Democratic candidate for Governor, will get about 3500 votes, and McConnell, the Breckinridge candidate, is estimated at about 1500. In some of the interior counties McConnell is represented as running strong, while the agricultural and commercial districts are polling a heavy Republican vote. There is every prospect that the Republicans have carried the election by a handsome plurality, while the balance of the vote is estimated nearly equally divided between the Union Democrats and secession parties. The vote of the State will be heavy. More anxiety has been felt concerning the result of this election than at any other ever held on this side the continent. It was generally believed that the election of McConnell would have a most disastrous effect on business and endanger the peace of the country. The election of Stanford, with still another Union ticket in the field, will be considered as a final test, establishing the overwhelming loyalty of California.

Nearly complete election returns will probably be received in time to overtake the express at some of the outer telegraph stations.

There is little general news for this Express.

Judge Cradlebaugh, Union Democrat, is elected delegate to Congress from Nevada.

Some $600 has been subscribed in San Francisco to be sent to Parson Brownlow of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 28th, states that at the last accounts, Gen. A. G. Johnston was in the neighborhood of El Paso, on his way to Texas to attend to private business.

A fine crop of tobacco has been raised in Los Angeles.

A train of emigrants from Texas passed through Los Angeles last week, on their way North. Correspondence from San Diego dated the 15th, says some ten immigrant wagons from Western Texas, arrived in this place and report several hundred more on their way. They report things in a very deplorable condition when they left, owing they say, to the disturbances of the country. The Indians are very bad on the route.

The steamer Sierra Nevada brings news from Oregon to the 29th, and 27th from British Columbia. Lieut. J. S. Parks, recently promoted to a captaincy in the 13th infantry, J. S. Harris and J. J. Majors of U. S. Boundary Commission, who have been engaged in running a boundary between Washington Territory and British Columbia, having completed their work, arrived on the Sierra Nevada on their way to Washington to report.

The Rock Creek and American Creek mines are wholly to the north of the boundary line. Settlers are already occupying this district on both sides. The boundary trail from Fort Hope to Rock Creek passes through our territory. The English Commissioners are still engaged in the field and will complete their portion of the work this season.

The steamer Col. Moody arrived at New Westminster previous to the Otter's leaving. It brings most favorable accounts from Nevada. It states that immigration is passing through at the rate of 50 or 75 wagons per day.

A dispatch from Eureka, dated the 26th, says it is reported that a party, consisting of 14 persons, were killed at Goose Lake and $10,000 in specie taken by the Indians.

Dispatches also confirm recent reports from Oregon, that the various Indian tribes east of the Cascade Mountains were preparing to drive out the miners, who number some 5000, from the mines.

In and About Washington.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There is a rumor to-day that the offer of our Government to accept of the proposition of the Paris Conference in reference to privateering, has been rejected by the European powers. The report, however, is not yet confirmed.

Government has purchased all the woods which border on the railroad from Washington to the Relay House. The timber will be cut down and transported to Washington, to be used as fuel. A large number of men are now employed in felling the trees, leaving the track of the road perfectly clear on both sides.

Information has been received from the Indian country stating that several tribes of savages have offered to enroll themselves in the ranks of the enemy. The penalty for this treasonable action is a total forfeiture of the annuities set apart for the benefit of these tribes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There is authority for declaring the reported proclamation of Gov. Gen. of Cuba recognizing the rebel flag is spurious. No such proclamation has been made.

Great activity still prevails in all branches of the Navy Department. An order was issued to-day from the War Department authorizing the commanding officer at Hatteras to accept the services of loyal North Carolinians, not exceeding one regiment, and to make timely requisition for arms, &c.

Ex-Mayor Berrett returned to Washington to-day and had an interview with the President.

Gen. McClellan and staff spent the entire day in Virginia reviewing the troops.

From Jefferson City, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows: "Persons who arrived here this morning report that on Wednesday night General Price was moving toward Sedalia with 11,000 men, and that Parsons was there with 2,500 rebels and 16 pieces of artillery; other accounts say Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night."

Reports are current that Lexington has been captured, but they are not believed.

Parties from Pettis county report a fight at Blackwater in which the secessionists defeated the Home Guards and burnt Blackwater bridge.

A Skirmish.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 16.—Yesterday six men of the Massachusetts 13th, while riding on the tow-path, two miles above Harper's Ferry, were fired upon by the rebels from the opposite side of the river, killing one of them. There was a considerable body of rebels posted behind the warehouse and other buildings. Capt. Striker, of the Massachusetts 13th, directed the fire of a twelve-pounder against the building, dispersing the rebels. It is supposed that five or six were killed.

Reported Capture of Mart. Green and his Army.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday, between the federals there and Green's rebels, in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

The Sepoys Busy.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road a day or two since, precipitating a locomotive into the stream and killing the Engineer.

Gen. Sturgis in Possession of St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sturgis, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and one company of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday last.

Reported Evacuation of Columbus by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Reports are current here that the Confederates have evacuated Columbus, Ky.—[Doubtful.—TRIB.]

Prince Napoleon.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Prince Napoleon is here, and leaves for New York to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. JOSEPH.

The Rebels Driven Out—The Union Troops again in Possession of the City.

Mr. Miner, proprietor of the Patee House, the principal hotel in St. Joseph, Mo., reached Chicago yesterday, having left there on Saturday morning last.

He says the Federal troops have re-possessed themselves of the city of St. Joseph. The rebels had occupied the town for about a week, but on Friday last the Kansas Second Regiment, which was soon followed by other Union troops, entered the city and drove out the rebels, and are now in quiet possession.

The Union troops there number about six thousand. The rebels took to their heels when the Federal forces approached, but a large number of them were nevertheless captured, and are now in the hands of our troops, together with many slaves employed by the rebels, who will be confiscated. While the rebels had possession of the city, they committed many excesses, robbing stores and seizing the private property of Union men. Mr. Miner says his Federal flag is the only one remaining at St. Joseph, and he kept it flying over his hotel all the time the rebels were there, and he and his boarders, being well armed, defied them to remove it. It took Mr. Miner thirty-two hours to come through from St. Joseph to Hannibal. There are several breaks along the road, where the rebels have torn up the track. This train is the first that has come through for over a week, and it was fired upon by skulking bands of secession guerillas, three times before reaching Hannibal.

HORSE AND MULE CONTRACTORS.—The *National Republican* at Washington is assured by a person who appears to be conversant with the subject, that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government by certain horse and mule contractors. Disclosures ventilating these corruptions, it is understood, will be made in the right quarter.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. Forming the most POWERFUL TONIC, POWERFUL INVIGORATOR, Powerful Digestive Cordial known, everybody approves of it. It is used with certain success in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Prepared only, and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ÆTNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 LaSalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS GRAIN BAGS, For Sale Low by DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, JUST RECEIVED BY W. M. ROSS & CO.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—100,000 hard Brick, and 20 cords of Stone. Address Post Office Box 6142.

WANTED—$20,000 worth of inside city property, for which part cash and part Farming Land in Cook County will be paid. Address "D.," P. O. Box 6142.

WANTED—A young man who has had two years experience in active business life, wants a situation, either temporary or permanent. The best reference can be given, or a personal interview can be had by addressing "A. H.," Box 2539.

WANTED.—An experienced Book-Keeper (German), from Cincinnati, desires a situation. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Good references given. Address "W.," this office.

WANTED—A second-hand Buggy and Harness, cheap for cash. Address "L. S.," through Floyd's Penny Post.

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper Cashier Salesman, or to take charge of correspondence. The advertiser has had ten years experience in business, and believes he can suit any party that wants a competent and trustworthy clerk. Is a plain and rapid writer. Can give satisfactory city reference. Will take a low salary in a permanent place. Address "W. D. G.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By two young gentlemen, Day Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Reference exchanged. Address "J. W. S.," Box 4449, Chicago Post Office, stating location, &c.

DRESS-MAKER.—Wanted by a competent Dress-Maker, employment by the day or week. Can be heard of at MRS. SAT'S Office, Washington street, between La Salle and Wells streets. Also a Protestant girl as Chambermaid and Nurse.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, Open and Top Buggies, Light Trotting and Two Seated Extension Top Buggies, BUSINESS WAGON. ALSO, Three Open Buggies—second hand. Two Top Buggies—one or two seated. One Road Sulkey. At Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth street. H. WILLETS.

BOARDING—Board with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post office.

$75 REWARD.—Stolen from the premises of H. KIRKLAND, in Richland, on Thursday night or Friday morning, Sept. 13th, 1861, a Bay Mare about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, galded on the right shoulder about as large as a cent piece. $50 reward for the Mare or $75 for the Mare and thief. Apply to H. KIRKLAND, Richland, Kalamazoo County, Mich.

LOST—Somewhere south of Van Buren street, on State, Polk or Clark streets, or on 3rd or 4th avenues, a Lady's Gold Neck Chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this office.

TO RENT UNTIL 1st of MAY.—A two story Dwelling House, with Furniture, situated on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street. Rent moderate. Address "M," Post Office Box 3733.

PURE COIN.—If you want Pure COIN SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, be sure to go to HOARD & HOES, Jewelers, 117 Lake street. They have a large assortment of their own manufacture, which they warrant as represented.

THE NEW CALENDAR CLOCK, the best invention, only for sale at HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The largest and best assortment in Chicago at HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street, cheaper than ever.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to $1.50 Per Day. BISSELL & GOODRICH. Chicago, Sept. 16th, 1861.

MISS PEARSON, (from New York,) Teacher of the Piano-Forte, (pupil of L. M. Gottschalk), would respectfully announce that she is prepared to receive a limited number of advanced pupils. For terms, references, &c., apply at the Music rooms of H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph st.; Root & Cady, 95 Clark street; A. J. Higgins, 45 Clark street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any mortgages or mortgage notes executed by me in favor of John F. Starr, for certain real estate as will appear from Book 164 of Deeds, Page 342, and Book 164 of Deeds, Page 343; said purchases having been procured by fraud, and the consideration having failed.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR furnishing complete Rations to the Recruiting Party and Recruits at this Rendezvous, will be received at this office 186 South Clark street, up to the 20th of Sept inst, at 12 o'clock M. No bids but for complete rations as prescribed by the Army Regulations, will be received. F. JONES, Capt. 7th Infantry, Recruiting Officer. Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14th, 1861.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT, From One to Five Years on first-class Securities. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 51 Clark street.

NATRONA OIL, NATRONA OIL, WILL NOT EXPLODE, WILL NOT EXPLODE. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street, Chicago.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office. BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. O. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Custom House Chicago, September 17th, 1861. Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 18th day of September inst., at this office, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each holder will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes. Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury notes can be issued. Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for each first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued from the 19th August to the date of payment and on final payment the interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon. The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security. JULIUS WHITE, United States Depository.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for Sale, with or without Lease, AT AUCTION. Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises on Clybourne avenue, known as the "COMET SOAP WORKS." Sale to Commence at 11 o'clock A. M. For further particulars apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., No. 15 LaSalle street.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE. Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN. Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c. Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. ☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day	.25
One Square, two weeks	3.00
One Square, one month	5.00
One Square, three months	12.00
One Square, six months	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1 00 per Square, each week, for first month. $0 50 per Square for each subsequent month. $6 00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, Cane and Flag Chairs, Bedsteads, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, &c. &c. AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.)

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 19th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Country merchants dealing in shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods will compare favorably in quality and style with any wholesale stock in the city. Terms Cash, par funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 19TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK. At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.)

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At 56 Dearborn Street. On THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, at 10 A. M., At Salesroom, Catalogue Sale of Cigars, Fish, Tobacco, Soap, General Groceries, and Liquors. FRIDAY, Sept. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Dearborn street, Sheriff's Sale of Liquors, Rectifying Fixtures, &c., under judgment of creditors.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Undershirts, Pants, Wool Socks, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinetts, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Furnishing Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 9 Lake street. Superior Household Furniture, OIL CLOTHS, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a great variety of Furniture, &c., consisting of PARLOR FURNITURE—Sofas, Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Card Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, Rosewood and Brocatelle. BEDROOM FURNITURE—French and Cottage Bedsteads, Bureaus and Dressing Cases, Rockers, Lounges, Hair and other Mattresses, Wardrobes. DINING ROOM—Extension Dining Tables in Oak and Walnut, Oak Dining Chairs, Sideboards. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Hat Trees, Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, Writing Desks, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers, Cake Baskets. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS—Velvet, Brussels, Three Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c. &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods every Tuesday and Friday. Consignments solicited.

WAREHOUSE SALE.—The following property (perishable) in store will be sold on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Potatoes.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. DECIDED TRIUMPH of the youthful Comedienne, MISS ADDIE PROCTOR, And the great Dutch Actor, MR. S. W. GLENN, Whose excellent delineations have been received with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, will be presented the Comic Drama of A HUSBAND AT SIGHT. Catharine, with Song and Dance... Miss Addie Proctor. GRAND DANCE... Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To be followed by the Comicality of DER NIX NOOTZ. With Song and celebrated Walk-around Dance. To conclude with the Comicality of THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN; Or, THE ORIGINAL JOHN SCHMIDT. John Schmidt... Mr. S. W. Glenn. ☞ In active preparation a new and effective Sensational Drama entitled THE LOST PRIVATEER.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW. The acknowledged model institution of the age, will exhibit at WHITE WATER, Sept. 18th, ADRIAN, Sept. 19th, TOLEDO, Sept. 20th and 21st. Performances Afternoon and Night. DAN RICE Will Positively Appear in Every Performance.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY. JUDD'S BUILDING, Southeast corner of Clark and Monroe Streets. We have removed to this building and are fitting up its commodious rooms in the most superb manner, and as soon as finished will open them for the reception of visitors. We cordially invite persons desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Dancing to visit our Academy and see that its TEACHERS are COMPETENT, and its APPOINTMENTS COMPLETE. Our season will commence October 1st. Weekly Soirees of the School will be held as heretofore on Tuesday Evenings. MARTINE & EDWARDS.

G. MIRASOLE AND MADAME have returned from the country, and he is now Refitting his Dancing Academy For a re-opening for fall and winter.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 170 LAKE STREET 170.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

ONE OF THE FINE ARTS.

"Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts," is one of De Quincey's most readable essays. Slave catching considered as one of the fine arts, would be an excellent theme, if it were not so melancholy a feature of the times. It is not our purpose to condemn or criticise the art as at present practiced, but simply to point out a mathematical rule by which it is governed. The alacrity with which slave catching is followed diminishes in a direct ratio with the distance from Washington, and *vice versa*. The army at and around the Federal capital displays a very keen scent for the business. Hardly a day passes without our hearing of some luckless fugitive being nabbed in the very act of taking a breath of free air. Up in Gen. Banks's column there seems to be very little taste for the business, though there has been something done at it. Down at Fortress Monroe there is absolutely none at all. Out at St. Louis they have actually given freedom to two slaves of rebel masters. And, going still farther from Washington, we hear that the Kansas soldiers have emancipated *twenty-three* of the same sort. This mathematical phenomenon as applied to human action, will not fail to arrest the notice of Mr. Buckle, the profound and learned author of "Civilization in England."

MONEY—CAPITAL—CURRENCY.

There are cogent reasons why the currency question should have a thorough discussion at this time in Illinois. *First:* the transition state of the circulating medium. *Second:* the impending Constitutional Convention, whose duty, and we trust, whose inclination, also, it will be to give the subject a searching investigation. *Third:* the heavy crops of this season, that will be a mine of wealth if permitted to pursue their natural course to market; otherwise a source of embarrassment in the creation of fictitious currency through bank advances of debt, deluding people with imaginary capital, expelling money in the exports, encouraging debt and extravagance in purchases; and creating false prices for land and for products, at which they may be kept, but cannot be sold. *Fourth:* the disturbed condition of the affairs of the nation, requiring the careful husbanding of our national capital and resources.

The Convention, it is to be hoped, will not be stultified with the weak delusion of *price* without *value*, but be able to comprehend that the true policy to be pursued is that which creates the most material wealth—the greatest amount of utility—and not merely a high price for less of it. Two thousand bushels of wheat sold at $1 per bushel bring more reward to labor, and more capital for its further employment, besides clearing the market for further production and business, than 1,000 bushels sold at $1.20. In the former case the State realizes $2,000, in the latter but $1,200. There is no mistake about it, that the latter is the method of crippling industry and its reward, not merely favored, but absolutely compelled by the debt banking system.

It is for the Convention, or more properly for the members before they go into Convention, to inquire:—Is it profitable or desirable for the State to manufacture *currency*, depreciate the local value of *money*, and displace the same? Let them beware of talkers who are not thinkers on this subject. Let them not be hood-winked with prejudice, and led by easy thinking to rely upon the example of England, or New York, or Louisiana, neither of whom has advanced beyond the idea of *security* in currency; neither of whom has found out that the true policy is not to manufacture it, but to buy it by the sale of domestic products, and thus increase the cultivation and real value of land, with the productive business and wealth of the community. The subject needs thinkers; random talkers upon it are abundant everywhere, and nowhere more so than in England, where it seems to be the purpose of legislators and writers, and especially of the leading economists, with the exception of Richard Cobden, to apologise for and support the Bank of England, the mother of the system of promising to pay what cannot be paid because it has no existence.

Among the English Parliamentary debaters on the "commercial distress" always attending the contraction of bank loans, which has afflicted England at various periods even more severely than this country, we find but one reported by "Hansard," who seems to have had any clear idea of its nature and cause. Joseph Hume, out of patience with the useless committees appointed upon every such occasion, and with the everlasting documents and twaddle which seem designed not to convey but to conceal ideas upon the subject, said, in the session Dec. 13, 1847:—

"The decision of a committee would not alter the general wrong in attempting to carry on a monetary system, which system was based on the bank carrying on its business without capital. The bank, as the first and largest institution, was supposed to discount for other bankers, and the commercial world, when they had not a shilling to do it with—when they had nothing but credit or dealing with deposits. This country was worse off by £250,000,000 in the value of property than it was in the beginning of the year. All the evils which had arisen were owing to having the bank founded on wrong principles."

The *absence of capital* which Mr. Hume refers to in the business of the Bank of England is the *debt currency*, and, the wrong principle, the debt banking—precisely one and the same thing with the absence of capital. The reader will bear in mind that the specie reserves of the bank are deducted from the amount of their demand liabilities to ascertain what constitutes the debt-currency. So far as Illinois maintains a debt-currency of her own creating—a currency that does not command the ownership of capital in other States, she displaces and absolutely destroys so much of her own capital or working wealth. Capital is not the wealth that is merely employed, but that which is put to work for the creation of more; it is that portion of wealth which is applied to the purpose of reproduction. This is what is wanted by Illinois and by the nation, that is not in the debt-currency. On the contrary, it is precisely that which the debt-currency displaces.

Let us take the case of an employing manufacturer, for example. If Illinois possessed $12,000,000 of gold and silver in her currency in the place of so much debt, she would possess so much more wealth than she does now; the manufacturer would own his share of it, and so far, the owner and employer of capital being the same individual, he would have no occasion to borrow. Beyond this, however, if he wanted money, he would borrow it directly of the capitalist who had it to lend; but on the present principle nobody possesses it; there is no such capital in the State; and now he takes a note to bank, and borrows another note or a parcel of notes—bank notes—which he delivers to his workmen in lieu of money; but he does not pay them by this act, any more than if he handed them his own notes; and the matter stands thus—he borrows their capital, or their labor capitalized in his commodity, instead of paying them for it, and interposes another and a totally useless debtor between himself and them. They board and clothe this debtor sumptuously out of their earnings, and the service [illegible] is to arrest and banish [illegible] as fast as it comes [illegible] he can get possession [illegible] in exchange for [illegible] return by keeping [illegible] full of his promises to pay, so that he may enjoy a monopoly of the business of furnishing a medium of exchange, without furnishing any capital in it, charging on his fiction, meanwhile, 10 per cent per annum interest as money. Obviously this occupation of the channel of circulation suppresses the productive business that would otherwise reproduce the capital, which would return the money to the circulation and to the resources of the State.

An idea prevails extensively among merchants and practical men, that the banks borrow capital in their notes and credits, and that there is, consequently, capital in the debt currency, although borrowed; but this is not so. It contains neither capital nor value, nor even representative value; for nothing is borrowed in this currency but its counter debt—the one debt representing the other—the two being immaterial equivalents, eating each other up like the Kilkenny cats, and, as to material existence, as much a myth as they. If the legislators and intelligent people of Illinois would add some $12,000,000 of capital, in its most tangible and effective form, to the resources of the State, they can do it by suppressing the fictitious currency, and requiring the banks to borrow existing value by paying interest for it, like honest men in every other department of business.

The obscurity of this subject in popular apprehension appears to arise chiefly from confounding the material value of political economy with the immaterial or ideal value of feeling, thought and expectation, with which political economy has nothing to do. You may have a valuable friend, a valuable idea, and a valuable expectation, without being any richer for the possession. When your friend gives you a horse or a homestead, or your valuable idea is paid for in good gold, or your maiden aunt dies and leaves you her estates, political economy will attend to your case; but while these material blessings are in abeyance, and merely give promise of being yours, they may be golden expectations, but to you they are not wealth. So all the promises of a debt currency are expectations, only more unfounded, for they are based on absolutely nothing; they are not wealth. Wealth and productive power are in capital, not in promises to pay it; and while these promises are accepted in lieu of capital, repelling it as they do dollar for dollar in every instance, it is perfectly obvious that there is so much less capital to borrow, so much less productive power, and so much less wealth in the State.

The Military Position of Cairo and its Surroundings.

For weeks past, the name of Cairo has been in almost every issue of every leading journal in the country. Its strategetic importance in a military point of view is universally acknowledged; but the strength of that position to the army in possession cannot be fully understood without careful study of the topography of its surroundings. Let our readers take the largest and best map at their command, and we will try and give them some idea of the strength and the importance of Cairo as a military post.

The first thing that attracts attention is the extreme southern position of the city. It is the most southerly point in the free States, and is in the latitude of Norfolk, Va., and within less than forty miles of the southern line of Virginia and Kentucky, and it is more than one-third of the way between Chicago and New Orleans. The Illinois Central Railway connects it directly with the entire rail road system of the Northern States. Situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, it is of course accessible by steamer to all the great rivers of the Mississippi Valley, and below Cairo the Mississippi is navigable for the largest steamers the year round. The latitude of the country below Cairo, together with the warm waters of the Tennessee river, which flows, so to speak, up North from the Southern States and enters the Ohio at Paducah, Ky., fifty miles above Cairo, keeps the lower Mississippi free from ice during the coldest winters.

Cairo, when in possession of an army, is specially inaccessible to an opposing foe. The highlands of southern Illinois terminate at Villa Ridge, twelve miles north of Cairo. The belt of country for the next five or six miles south of Villa Ridge, extending very nearly across from the Mississippi to the Ohio, is low and swampy, covered with very heavy cottonwood, cypress, and other timber common to Mississippi bottoms. The Cash river, a deep and navigable stream, after approaching the Mississippi within a mile, runs nearly east through this swamp, and enters the Ohio a short distance below Mound City. The Illinois Central Railway crosses this swamp on a long trestle work, and besides this, if we mistake not, there are but two approaches to Cairo—one by the road on the narrow strip of land between the Cash and the Mississippi, and the other by the road on the banks of the Ohio from Mound City. All these approaches can be defended by a few troops and a battery of artillery against an immensely superior force. The burning of the trestle bridge of the Illinois Central would leave but two points to be defended.

The surface of the ground on which Cairo stands, and from four to five miles north of the town, is ten, and some of it perhaps twenty feet above the swamp described; but still a levee of from five to fifteen feet high surrounds it in order to protect it from inundation at high water. This levee forms an admirable breastwork from behind which field artillery and infantry could do terrible execution upon an appproaching enemy, if by any means he had passed the natural obstacles and the military defences placed north of the town, or if he should approach it by steamers on the water. But Fort Defiance on the point at the lower end of the city in which are a sufficient number of sixty-four pounders, mortars, &c., renders it absolutely impossible for a fleet to approach from the Lower Mississippi, the only direction from which danger can be apprehended. The guns in the fort command the Mississippi for three miles below the point, at which an approaching fleet would first come in sight. Opposite Fort Defiance across the Mississippi, is

BIRD'S POINT.

Here is the large farm of Col. Bird, now fully occupied for military purposes. A small breastwork was at first thrown up near the river; but this is included in a much larger fort now rapidly approaching completion. It mounts a large number of very heavy guns, and the wide cleared space they command renders the approach of a large army almost impossible.

At high water nearly the entire farm is overflowed. The country in the rear is about as impassible as that back of Cairo. A large slough leaves the Mississippi directly below Price's landing, twenty-five miles above Bird's Point. A part of it returns to the Mississippi a short distance above the Point, but the larger portion spreads itself out and enters the Mississippi above and below Belmont, opposite Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo. The Cairo and Fulton railroad crosses this slough on a high tressle work. Bird's Point has but two roads leading to it. One from Charleston, sixty miles west—but twelve on the line of the railroad—and one up the bank of the river from Belmont. Both of these roads are very easily rendered impassible for an army by the destruction of bridges and falling the heavy timbers of the bottoms across them, so that the surprise and the taking of Bird's Point, except by regular approaches and an overwhelming force is well nigh a military impossibility. The heavy guns from Fort Defiance can very easily throw shell over the works at the Point into the woods that surround the farm of Col. Bird, on all save the river side. Norfolk, four miles below Bird's Point, is occupied by Col. Oglesby, with several regiments who, if forced to fall back, could throw obstructions in the road that would delay the enemy for several hours, and perhaps days, enabling the commander to concentrate all the available forces in and about Cairo behind the entrenchment at Bird's Point. The enemy know all this full well, and hence though their threats have been frequent and loud, they have not yet and probably will not venture an attack. About a mile below Cairo on the Kentucky shore is

FORT HOLT.

The Generals in command at Cairo have kept a close watch upon this point all summer, but they did not occupy it till the rebels had taken possession of Columbus, twenty miles below. So thoroughly were all things ready, that though the point was first taken a week ago last Sunday, by Saturday the fort was ready for the enemy. The bank on which it stands is high, but is overflowed to the depth of from three to eight feet at high water. The ground gradually falls off from the bank of the river, and for the distance of from three to seven miles, it is low and swampy, and filled with long, narrow, moon-shaped sloughs and lakes, and impassable for an army. A few miles below Fort Holt the outlet from these sloughs enters the Mississippi, and the crossing can be so obstructed and defended that the approach of an army is almost impossible. In fact, the entire country around Cairo for many miles, is low and composed entirely of the fine sediment brought down by the great rivers that mingle their waters here; and at all seasons except long continued dry weather, the rich alluvial soil forms a sea of mud of unfathomable depth, across which no prudent General would think of marching an army. The only remaining approach is by river, and the forts and gunboats interpose resistless obstacles to any such movement. Hence, though Gen. Polk has had a well appointed army of 26,000 men within a day's march, on a good road, of Cairo and Bird's Point, he has manifested no disposition to risk an attack. Two other points deserve notice in this connection: The first is

MOUND CITY,

six miles above Cairo, on the Illinois shore. The road from the opposite side, in Kentucky, is said to be passably good, and fears have been entertained lest the enemy should by this route throw a column across the Ohio, in the rear of Cairo. Col. Lawler's regiment has been stationed for many weeks at Mound City, and should the enemy attempt any such movement, Cairo is so near, that before he could gain a position in Illinois, he would be sure to be utterly annihilated. The other point referred to is

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY,

fifty miles above Cairo. At this place, the Tennessee river, navigable for hundreds of miles, and flowing directly north from northern Alabama and Mississippi, enters the Ohio. A railway also connects it with all the railways of the South. As soon as Gen. Polk, with his army of rebels, arrived at Columbus, the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah. It is only forty-seven miles from Columbus to Paducah—a distance that can be made in two days by any army, over a good road, and such it is; and had Gen. Polk at once marched on Paducah without halting at Columbus, he would have kept Gen. Grant and his steamers decidedly "active" in order to get an army there of sufficient strength to repel him. The golden days were lost and Gen. Smith is now in readiness to give him a warm reception. Should Polk march on Paducah, his movement would at once be known and before he could get there, the fleet of steamers at Cairo could take up an abundance of troops to drive him back in hot haste to the land of Dixie whence he came.

Next to Cairo it is plain that Paducah is the most important strategetic point that has been taken in the Mississippi valley. By the railway alone, as proved by the freight books now in possession of our officers, from one to five car loads of flour and as many of bacon, have daily gone South for the last two months. Other military stores, ammunition, equipments and clothing, have gone forward to the full extent of the capacity of the road. In addition to this the steamers on the Tennessee river have been most actively employed and the only misfortune is that the rebels did not invade the neutrality of Kentucky months ago; that this large and infamous traffic might have been stopped at a much earlier day.

A careful reading of the above article, with the advantages of a map, will show why the rebels have failed to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, and why the early occupation of them by the troops of Illinois was one of the most important movements that has been made during the progress of this causeless and wicked rebellion.

Gen. Shields' Irish Brigade.

Permanent quarters for the Irish Brigade, during its formation, have been allowed at Fort Schuyler, in New York harbor, and recruiting for the corps has begun in earnest in the Eastern cities. Indeed, this brigade absorbs nearly all the activity and interest in enlistments on the seaboard. It is believed that the five regiments, notwithstanding the recent plan of the Government to place the organization of volunteer corps in the control of the States, will be allowed to form at Fort Schuyler. The proposed officers of the brigade are, so far, as follows: Brigadier General Shields commanding; First regiment (New York), Colonel Nugent, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth; Second regiment (Philadelphia), Colonel Garrett Dunn; Third regiment (Boston), Colonel Murphey; Fourth regiment (New York), Colonel T. F. Meagher. The details concerning the organization of the Fifth have not been perfected. The officers believe the prospect of completing the organization, though general recruiting is not active, to be very good. They depend upon the patriotism and warlike spirit of their countrymen to insure its success.

The Forces at Cheat Mountain.

The position of Gen. Reynolds, at Cheat Mountain, is imperilled by some 20,000 rebel troops under Gen. Lee, and although our forces are well entrenched, and in a high state of efficiency, the Governors of Ohio and Indiana have been called upon to forward more troops as rapidly as possible. Two Indiana regiments—the 7th, Col. Dumont, and the 9th, Col. Milroy, both re-organized from the three [months'] service, are now on the way; and Ohio has three regiments that will be (if they have not been) sent forward. Gen. Reynolds has 9,000 men under his command, and the present position of affairs in that quarter will render of interest any statement of the locality of the forces. At Beverly, are the 1st Virginia and the 6th Ohio, with companies of the latter at Leadsville and other places along the road to Grafton, to keep open connection. Huttonsville is the next station South, and is the headquarters and the post office address of all the troops in this brigade. There are two regiments at Huttonsville—the 13th and 17th Indiana. From this point (Huttonsville) roads lead towards Huntersville, following the Elkwater river, and also towards Staunton, across the mountains. At Elkwater, on the road to Huntersville, and the 3d Ohio and 15th Indiana in a fortified camp, with serviceable artillery. Eighteen miles from Elkwater are 6,000 rebel troops under Col. Lohring. On the other road from Huttonsville, leading across Cheat Mountain to Stanton, and on the summit of the mountain, is "Fort Gilbert," commanding the Cheat Mountain pass. The fort is named in honor of Col. Gilbert of the 24th Ohio, its engineer, and is quite a formidable work. Its cannon command the approaches for over a mile. At the base of Cheat Mountain is another fortified camp, supplied with Parrot rifled guns. The garrison of Cheat Mountain is composed of the 24th and 25th Ohio, and the 14th Indiana. Fifteen miles from fort Gilbert are the headquarters of Gen. Lee, whose command numbers 20,000 men. The fortified camps at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater, are only seven miles distant, and the force is arranged for the greatest strategetic effect.

Martin H. Cassell.

A letter in the *State Journal* from Hunnewell, Mo., Sept. 11, says: "We learn that Green's force has Mart. Cassell a prisoner. We have made every effort for his release, and expect him to be at liberty in a few days. He was taken out of the stage while on his way to Mexico from Paris, where he had been with a strong force to take money from the banks; and after taking the money, he very imprudently attempted to return by stage, and had not ridden far when he was arrested and taken to Green's camp."

☞ Considerable difficulty seems to have arisen between the U. S. Marshal of New York, and the Surveyor of the port, as to the construction to be put upon the acts of Congress providing for the confiscation of property owned in the South, and under which acts, some $14,000,000 have already been seized. There are two acts upon the subject, which bear the unmistakable marks of party legislation, as in some respects they conflict with each other. The Marshal holds that informers against this property may half the proceeds with the Government, and since the seizures many persons have come forward and made this "information," in hopes to profit by it. The Surveyor, on the other hand, holds that the entire interest belongs to the Government, and no informer or other person shall share in the profits of the operation. A judicial decision will alone settle the question, and to this both parties are hastening.

MAINE ELECTION.—The *Portland Advertiser* of Friday has returns from 272 towns, which show the following result:

1861.		1860.	
Washburn	46,332	Washburn	51,128
Jameson	17,731	Smart	33,868
Dana	14,353	Barnes	1,261
Total vote	78,416	Total vote	86,257

Washburn's majority over both is 14,250 this year, against 14,999 last year. The entire vote has fallen off 7,841, of which the Republicans lose 4,795, and the Democrats 3,046. The Republican majority is relatively higher this year than last, as the reduction in the vote is nine per cent., while Washburn's majority is reduced only five per cent.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE POPULAR FEELING IN REGARD TO FREMONT.

[Extract from a Private Letter dated Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1861.]

At the book stores and hotels, and all places of concourse, our people are much indignant at the idea of Fremont's being superseded or compelled to resign his command. It is regarded as more than a Bull Run defeat, if the thing is done. It will make the Administration to hear thunder, with every prospect of having a good chance to resort to impressment to fill up the army, and confiscation to fill the Treasury.

Nothing could be more disastrous, and all the more so, if it is understood that Fremont's emancipation clause is the objection. It is to be hoped that the later report is the true one, viz: That Fremont is sustained by the Cabinet.

I have no doubt that Kentucky is taking her late sensible action for fear her slaves will be "free men" if she accepts secession. The fate of the war and of our Nation is here regarded as hanging upon the very measure the Pathfinder has inaugurated.

MAJOR SLEMMER'S OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am no statesman, but would it not be wise, under the present aspect of affairs, to suggest to the General Government the propriety of resuscitating by galvanic or other means the corpses of the rebels whose lives lately found the just penalty at the hands of Maj. Slemmer.

Justice and the necessities of war of course demanded their death, but *but there was no law for it*, and the punishment was *too* severe, and ill accords with the temper of the Government, as shown in its late act in regard to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont. Let us have reason in all things, and at this time less circumlocution. If rebels and traitors are to be served with "sugar coated pills" instead of our grape shot, why, the sooner those who are lending our means towards the construction of the latter are informed of the fact, the better.

Yours truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Chicago, Sept. 17, 1861.

Fremont's Circular for Ambitious Young Men.

The headquarters of Major General Fremont are flooded daily with written applications for military appointments. Beardless youths, full of martial ardor and a desire to win renown by leading a host of warriors to victory or death, as the case may be, pour forth their supplications in four page epistles, calculated to present their claims to rank and promotion in most convincing terms. All such applicants will hereafter be answered by the following circular from headquarters:

SIR: Your application for a commission in the volunteer army of this department has been considered by the Commanding General. He instructs me to say that officers cannot be appointed who have not had such experience in military matters as will enable them to take charge of men in the field of battle. In view of the very limited opportunities the people at large in the United States have had for the acquirement of a thorough military education. It follows necessarily that some school of instruction must be adopted to remedy this omission. As one step toward this the Commanding General has ordered the enlistment of a regiment of infantry, to be under the command of Col. Marshal, an officer of large experience in the United States army, and Lieut. Cassily, also a gentleman of excellent qualifications as a commander. It is the design of the Commanding General to make the regiment a school of instruction from which can be drawn, as the exigencies of the service demand, officers for the field and for companies. Expecting that this regiment will be used for the highest class of service wherein distinction can be won by those only who possess the requisite merit, it is thought that it will afford rare opportunities for gentlemen who, like yourself, desire early advancement in the service. The eye of the Commanding General will be upon you, and your conduct will not escape his close observation. He designs to make the regiment, in his army, what Napoleon the elder made the Old Guard in the French army, at once his *corps de reserve*, and the source whence can be drawn the officers who will lead his troops to victory. He therefore invites you to join this regiment, that you may have an opportunity to serve your country and secure such promotion as your merits will warrant.

Asking for bread and getting a boulder is nothing compared with asking for a commission and getting such a thing as the above.

Berdan's Sharp-shooters.

New Hampshire has furnished her company to Berdan's regiment, commanded by Capt. A. B. Jones, and composed of one hundred men whose average is a string of thirty inches for the ten shots—the maximum allowed being fifty inches. Capt. Jones has but just graduated from college, and as a "shot" he rivals Berdan himself, making the ten shots inside of seven inches for the whole. There were 250 men offering themselves who passed the test, and the hundred were chosen from among the best of them. They are probably the best company in the regiment. The Vermont company is also on its way to the seat of war.

Money Stolen.

The following sums were in the different depositories and branch mints of the United States in the seceded States at the time those States rebelled, and were stolen from the Government:

New Orleans	$535,494
Richmond	14,097
Norfolk	11,795
Wilmington, N. C.	6,088
Savannah	4,874
Mobile	18,225
Nashville	4,880
Galveston	2,811
Norfolk	1,413
Little Rock, Ark.	56,692
Tallahassee, Fla.	679
Charlotte, N. C. (branch mint)	32,000
Dahlonega, Ga., (branch mint)	27,950
Total	$718,998

The Stars and Stripes in Russia.

A lady of this city, (says the N. Y. *Evening Post*,) writing last May to a young Russian nobleman residing at Moscow, used letter paper and envelope which were stamped with a beautiful design of the American flag. The following extract from his reply shows how the Stars and Stripes are regarded in Russia:

"Moscow, Russia, July 21, 1861.

* * * "We have had lately a *fête champetre* at one of our country seats. In the evening the parks were illuminated and brilliant fireworks were displayed, that even the night might be made as light as possible. I speak to you of this festival that I may prove to you the high respect which we have for the American flag—your flag. The fact is that the little boats which formed a regatta on the lake were all ornamented with your flag, for the exquisite model of which we were indebted to your charming letter. The flag was greeted with demonstrations of respect and delight."

John A Logan Done with Compromise.

The Crawford (Ill.) *Bulletin*, speaking of the revolutionized sentiment in Egypt in favor of the war, and particularly of Col. John A. Logan's regiment, says:

Logan declares that he and other compromising men in Congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last effort. *They sent May to Richmond* to ascertain if the Confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, *even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms.* Logan declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government.

ILLINOIS MILITARY MATTERS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Julius Raith, colonel, and Adolphus Engleman lieutenant colonel, of the 43d regiment.

Fletcher H. Chaseman, captain; John M. Johnson, 1st lieutenant; James M. Edson, 2d lieutenant, of light artillery.

Frank B. Marshall adjutant 39th regiment.

Jasper M. Dresser, captain; J. P. Timmony 1st lieutenant; G. J. Davis, 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery in General McClernand's brigade.

John L. Teed, surgeon 38th regiment.

George W. Peck, lieutenant colonel of 21st regiment, *vice* J. W. S. Alexander promoted.

Charles Ratton, chaplain of 20th regiment.

J. B. Cutts, surgeon of 2d cavalry.

YATES SHARP SHOOTERS.—Major D. E. Williams of Peoria, has been authorized by the War Department and Gov. Yates to organize a battalion of Sharp Shooters of four hundred men for the war. Recruits will be required to submit to a liberal test of skill in rifle shooting. All recruits will be furnished with passes on the cars to Camp Butler, where they will be immediately uniformed, put at drill under a competent officer and subsisted until mustered into active service. We understand the battalion is rapidly filling up with picked men. It will be furnished with the best arms in the service.

A GENEROUS PATRIOT.—The Lebanon (Pa.) *Courier* says that the following notice is posted throughout the county:

I hereby promise to advance the sum of five dollars cash to each able bodied man, who in consequence of the prostration of business, has or may be thrown out of employment under R. W. & W. Coleman, and shall enlist in the service of the United States during the war; and an additional sum of five dollars per month to each soldier during his continuance in such service; and in case of death in the service, I will pay the said sum of five dollars per month to the family of the deceased during the continuance of the war.

Any person accepting service under this proposition, will leave an order with his family to receive the monthly payments above referred to.

All applications to be made to Mr. Wilhelm, at Cornwall Furnace.

[Signed] R. W. COLEMAN.

Cornwall, July 24, 1861.

Mr. Coleman, it is said, employed a large number of men, who were thrown out of employment by the war, and he evinced his generous patriotism by the above liberal offer.

FROM ROLLA.

The Force at Salem—The Fort at Rolla—The Health of the Regiment—Incidents of the Battle of Wilson's Spring.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP ROLLA, Sept. 13, 1861.

In my account of the Salem expedition, I left off before our forces reached there.

Capt. Stanley found that he could do nothing immediately at Salem, and as he was ordered to St. Louis, he started on his return to Rolla the same day, and met the infantry and camped with them that night. He advised them to proceed to Salem and hold the place, and organize scouting parties of the remaining cavalry, (McFall, Bowen, and Ing's) in all 150 strong, and they did so, the command being now in the hands of Capt. Littlefield, of the 14th Illinois. This force will most probably hold Salem until relieved by a regiment which is expected from St. Louis. Salem, as a strategic point, is considered very important, and the Union inhabitants will do almost anything for the comfort of our soldiers. Such supplies as were necessary were sent to them yesterday.

Capt. Stanley's regulars and Totten's battery, did not get away until yesterday morning, and two more companies arrived to take the place of Capt. Totten's battery. I failed to learn who they were. Another regiment is also expected to come from St. Louis, to be stationed on the railroad at some point below here, as it is of the first importance to keep the "bridge burners" from doing mischief, and "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

I must say a few words about the great battery being constructed near our camp. It is on a hill about half a mile south-west of our camp. The hill commands a view of many miles in every direction, and the works, when finished, will be immensely strong. It is exactly square, the lines running east, west, north and south. The wall will be about 7 feet high, and 18 or 20 feet thick, enclosing a space about 130 feet square. Outside will be a ditch, or moat, running round the whole fort, 16 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The walls are of earth and timber, and the outside to be faced with large timbers; and the inside will be at all times ready to receive company, four immense hardware institutions, 10 feet long, and 6 feet in circumference at the breech, and carrying an iron argument weighing 32 lbs., and of a moral weight infinitely greater, being present. When these fellows get to looking over the walls, and backed by batteries of smaller cannon on every commanding eminence in every direction, the rebels can have a chance to reap glory enough to satisfy the hungriest of them.

We have but very few ladies in camp, not near enough to keep us from growing rough and boisterous. Capt. Noble's wife is here at present, and Mrs. Capt. Messenger seems to have decided to follow the fortunes of her husband, and we are all very glad; for she always has a kind word for everybody, and it lightens the heart of the soldier to see her cheerful face.

Capt. Gardner, of Company H, returned to camp last night, from a visit home. He is accompanied by his wife and little girl.

The health of the regiment remains good, and we hope to escape any serious disease, but may be troubled a little by the ague and other bilious complaints.

A good many of the soldiers that were in the battle at Wilson's Springs, are yet among us, many of them wounded and waiting to recover from their wounds before leaving here for home, or to join their own or other regiments. Many incidents of personal bravery, coolness and daring, are told that will never find their way into print, that would be very interesting to read, but the unwritten history of a campaign must soon be lost, because, although it would be intensely interesting, the incidents are in a few years forgotten, or the actors fall on the battle field, or soon die. I cannot refrain from penning down a story that I heard from a Captain who was in the fight: He observed one of his men who was stretched on the field by a ball that had shattered his leg, raise himself up by the help of his gun, and hobble a little distance, and appear to be pounding something on the ground, but what it was the Captain could not see. After a little while the Captain, thinking that it must be something very unusual to make a man exert himself so when his leg was in a condition to need amputation, went up and asked him what he had been doing. It appears that there was a wounded "secesh" very near the Yankee, and in very nearly the same condition, but, observing the wounded Union man, he began to taunt him with cowardice, saying, "Ah, you d—d white livered Yankee! you thought we couldn't fight didn't you? What do you think now?" This was too much for the loyal Yankee, and he raised himself by the greatest exertion, managed to reach the traitor, deliberately beat out the brains of the rebel, and then hobbled back and laid down again. The Captain went to where the fellow lay and found that his man had clubbed his gun, and with the stock had smashed the head of the rebel, killing him on the spot.

The men are in fine spirits and would like nothing better than to get a chance to prove that they are entitled to the name of the bloody 13th.

KNAPSACK.

The Rebel Force.

[From the New York Herald, 14th.]

The number of troops which the rebel Confederacy has in the field, according to our idea, has been over estimated from the starting of the first rumors of a contemplated attack on Washington. It is true that since the battle of Manassas large additions have been made to their respective forces, and it is also true that many regiments have been withdrawn to strengthen the coast defences, and that some ten or twelve thousand are now lying in the hospitals prostrated by disease. We have prepared and given below a table of their estimated strength, which, we think, is calculated upon a liberal basis. The estimate puts in the field one in every four of the men in each seceded State, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, except the States of Georgia and North Carolina, from which we have official statements of their exact numbers, which show that those two States have less than one in six of their respective male populations between eighteen and forty-five years of age, at present in service:—

	Male Population between 18 and 45.	*Troops.*
Alabama	106,000	24,000
Arkansas	65,000	16,200
Florida	16,000	4,000
Georgia	119,000	19,160
Louisiana	75,000	18,700
Mississippi	71,000	18,000
North Carolina	132,000	20,100
Tennessee	167,000	35,000
Texas	84,000	21,000
Virginia	221,000	60,000
South Carolina	60,000	15,000
Total seceded States	1,116,000	251,100

Add to the number the rebel troops from three of the non-seceded slave States:—

Missouri	20,000
Kentucky	5,000
Maryland	3,000
Total	28,000

—And we have a grand total of 279,100 soldiers in the service of the bogus Confederacy, with their main body, or about one-half the whole number, on the Potomac, and the remainder scattered at different points in Virginia, on the sea-coast and on the Mississippi River.

[We think that the *Herald's* estimate of the border slave States too low by half. Missouri has in the field at least 40,000 rebels, Kentucky 10,000, and Maryland 8,000. Making these additions and the total is 309,100, which is doubtless nearer the truth.]

"Forward to Washington."

This is the cry that now comes up from the Southern people to vex the commander of their army on the Potomac. The Richmond correspondent of the Savannah *News* writes under date of August 27:

The chief topic of conversation here is the inactivity of the army. Much criticism has been passed upon Gen. Beauregard and those who are believed to direct the movements of the army, more particularly respecting his failure to occupy or destroy Alexandria and Washington city. Congress called for information on this point, and the President referred the inquiry to Gen. Beauregard, who, in answer, placed the blame where it really belonged. He had been for weeks almost beseeching the War Department to supply him with the material needful to carry on the war—men, ammunition, provisions, wagons; but the Quartermaster's and Commissariat Departments being in incompetent hands, the day of battle came and found our generals without the means of carrying the army forward.

Quite an acrimonious debate sprung up in the House upon the reading of this answer, in which Messrs. Miles and Chestnut, of South Carolina, who had been on the staff of Gen. Beauregard at Manassas, and had supported him in a most gallant manner during that eventful day, found it necessary to vindicate their great chief from the aspersions which certain members were disposed to throw out against his military reputation. Since the 21st of July many circumstances have combined to keep our troops in a stationary position. Rain has fallen in great quantities, and almost incessantly, rendering the roads impassable for heavy wagon transportation and the marching of large bodies of troops, and there has been a great deal of sickness among our soldiers—probably twenty per cent are at this time unfit for duty. Our generals, however, have been strengthened by new accessions almost every day, and the railroads continue to transport regiment after regiment.

Also, the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from the seat of war, Aug. 29, says:

Our men are becoming impatient; the winter is approaching, and we might as well take up our winter quarters in Washington as anywhere else. So you need not feel too much surprised if we dash across the Potomac some fine morning and drive the enemy out of his comfortable entrenchments on the other side.

THE REBEL FORCE IN TENNESSEE.—A Memphis correspondent of the Loudon (Va.) *Telegraph* says there are over 60,000 troops in Tennessee alone, whom he enumerates as follows:

At Greenville, (Tenn.) the residence of Senator Johnson, where the Union element is still sleeping, are bivouacked 3,000 men. At Knoxville, where the celebrated Parson Brownlow resides (Lincoln man) are 5,000 men, at Juka 3,000, Corinth 5,000, Junction 4,000. On the railway between Nashville and Louisville, near the State lines, are two encampments of 6,000 each, in and about Memphis 5,000. Humboldt 1,000, Trenton 3,000, Union City 14,000, Randolph, on the Mississippi River, 6,000, Fort Pillow, 1,500, Fort Harris 1,000. On the Tennessee line on the Memphis and Louisville railways are 3,000 Kentuckians, and 5,000 at Cumberland Gap, to intercept Johnson, who is organizing a force to rescue East Tennessee, he says, from military despotism.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Lieut. Col. Atwood of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, was honorably discharged from service to day in consequence of physical disability to endure the fatigues of camp life. His retirement is universally regretted by the regiment, for he was an able officer in the volunteer service.

The following Colonels have been appointed to take command of the Kentucky Infantry and Cavalry Regiments: Thos. J. Bramlette, 1st Infantry; S. S. Fry, 2d Infantry; S. T. Dowan, 3d Infantry; Frank Wolford, 1st Cavalry.

While the United States are doing the best they can under the rules of war, to take care of and protect the health of rebel prisoners now in their possession, Jeff. Davis, or Beauregard, or Johnston, or all of them, have sent our prisoners to Castle Pinckney, the nearest fort to Charleston, South Carolina, where fever prevails extensively at this season of the year. If our officers confined as prisoners in Castle Pinckney survive the present season, will be contrary to the well known theory of Southerners, for they have always asserted as a reason why slave labor must be employed, that Northerners could not survive the *malaria* and fevers that prevail in that section. The rebels may suppose that the confinement of officers of the Union army in Charleston may prove a protection to that place. We shall see.

[N. Y. Tribune's Special.]

Last evening the rebels approached our left wing in force, destroyed several grain stacks and other property, and poisoned a number of cattle belonging to Union farmers.

Later in the evening, on a false alarm, Gen. Slocum's Brigade was under arms in four minutes. It turned out that several contrabands had arrived on their masters' horses and some of our own men had straggled in the bushes.

An intelligent free negro from Fairfax says the greater part of the rebels are arriving between Fairfax and Alexandria, where they have thrown up breastworks. He heard Lawyer Hunter, owner of Hunter's Mills, say, that the rebels would take Arlington Heights and Alexandria this week, with 200,000 men, and from there shell Washington.

After the fight at Lewinsville, Beauregard was sent for to bring reinforcements from Manassas, as they feared we would overpower them. He came with a considerable body of troops.

Owing to information received by the Post Office Department, the Hannibal and St. Joseph road is entirely unprotected from the rebels at St. Joseph, and in their hands, it has ordered the California mail to be carried via Davenport and Council Bluffs. The Department has also received information that all the officers and employees of the Overland Mail Company are rebels.

Gen. Zollicoffer Takes Possession of Cumberland Gap.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—In the lower house of the Legislature, a message from Gov. Magoffin was received, communicating a telegraph from General Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland Gap and the three long mountains in Kentucky, and that he had done so, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn, and the Federal camps broken up.

Also a message from Thos. C. Reynolds, Lieut. Gov. of Missouri, asking what course Kentucky intended to take in view of the occupation of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, by the federal forces, in violation of her neutrality.

No Southern newspapers reached here to-night.

The Newark City Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Republicans here have concluded to abandon their party organization, and take up any good Union man in the coming local election. General Theodore Runyon, who was a Douglas man, is a prominent candidate for Mayor. The Peace party have made their nominations, coupled with resolutions sustaining the Government, the full force of which may be appreciated when it is known that their candidate for Mayor expresses the opinion that this war on the part of the South is just as holy as ours of the Revolution.

The Rebels Squelched in Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16.—The Legislature meets to-morrow. There will not be a quorum. No secession ordinance is prepared, nor will one be passed. The Maryland secessionists have now nothing to hope for from the Legislature.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17.—Not more than 25 members of the Maryland Legislature are yet here. Both houses will meet and adjourn till to-morrow. The impression is that neither House, for want of a quorum, will be able to transact any business.

Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution is being duly celebrated here. Salutes were fired at sunrise and at noon. The Home Guards also turned out and paraded the streets, three thousand strong, escorting the orator of the day, Hon. George M. Dallas, to Independence Square.

The Skirmish on the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The names of the killed and wounded at Darnstown have not yet been received. The first account of the affair was received by the *American*, from an anonymous correspondence, and was printed at too late an hour to obtain any verification.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of interest.

The news of the repulse of the rebels in Western Virginia caused great rejoicing here among Union men.

Arrest of Col. Wall, of New Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.

Col. James W. Wall, of this city, was this afternoon arrested by Benajah Dracon, United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey.

Having procured assistance, the Marshal, about half-past two o'clock, proceeded to Col. Wall's residence, and informed him that he was there for the purpose of arresting him. The Colonel, with a fierce oath, declared that he would not be arrested—that he had business of his own to attend to, and that he would be d—d if he would suffer himself to be arrested. The Marshal was prepared for this, and calling in his assistants, directed them to take him. Upon this Wall started up stairs, but was seized and brought down. He struggled and swore and struck one or two officers, but they did not release their hold. A man who was employed by him and Joe Wright came to the Colonel's assistance, but they were soon disposed of, and Mr. Wall, without any hat, his collar open, and cravat untied, was carried to Belden's Hotel struggling and threatening the direst vengeance against the Marshal, the Secretary of War, and mankind in general. After reaching the hotel he became rather more quiet and the members of his family were permitted to see him and take his directions. When the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia reached Burlington, the Colonel was put on board, and took his departure for Fort Lafayette via Amboy. We understand he threatened loudly to kill the Secretary of War on the first opportunity. Notwithstanding this, if Mr. Cameron lives until he is killed by Col. Wall, he will enjoy a very respectable immortality. Our informant says that the arrest gave very general satisfaction to the citizens of Burlington—with the exception of his friend Joe Wright—Col. Wall having made himself very obnoxious by his active and avowed sympathy with rebellion and treason.

Mr. Serrell and his Bank of England Money.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 14th.]

As has already been stated, Mr. Serrell, the suspected financial agent of the seceded States, has been released, has taken the oath of allegiance, and is now living quietly in Philadelphia.

Before his discharge, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts and District Attorney Delafield Smith were investigating the case of Serrell, and a number of respectable witnesses, who were his fellow-passengers on the Persia, were examined. They testified that Serrell had positively stated that the money in his possession was a loan negotiated for the Confederate States. While this examination was in progress, and before its conclusion, an order came from Washington for the release of Serrell. He was accordingly discharged from custody.

His counsel immediately took measures for the restoration of the £40,000 Bank of England post-notes which were taken from Serrell at the time of his arrest. These notes are still in the hands of the proper authorities at Washington, and although Serrell has been set at liberty, his notes will not be given up until there has been a decision with regard to the testimony given at the examination in this city.

That testimony is of such a character that it is not improbable that Mr. Serrell's notes may yet be confiscated. In this case he will be invited by the proper court to endorse the notes, which are payable to his order, and if he should decline he can be committed for contempt. At all events, the Government may deem it advisable to keep possession of the post-notes till the insurrection is suppressed.

Seizure of Robert Tyler's Property.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"It is understood that the property of Robert Tyler, a traitor, was seized yesterday at Bristol, Pa., by order of the Government of the United States. This property includes real estate and household goods. Robert Tyler first appeared before the public of Pennsylvania about twenty years ago, in the character of a lawyer without clients, and with no very good references as to his past career. He married the daughter of Thomas Cooper, the celebrated actor, having become acquainted with her at Bristol, the residence of her father. He took up his abode at that place, during the summer months, and became an active orator in behalf of the Irish cause, in the excitement which preceded the riots of 1844. He won many friends by his oratorical powers. He was afterwards appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a position worth ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum. While thus in the service of the Government, he lost no opportunity during the early stages of this rebellion, to uphold the South and denounce the North. His denunciations became so violent, that immediately after the fall of Sumter he was obliged to leave the city, and now holds a subordinate position in the Treasury Department of the so-called Confederate Government at Richmond. His treason has availed him but little.

IN AND OUT.—When the traitor Magoffin by his wiles caused the Kentucky Legislature to hesitate in its loyal course, Kentucky stocks fell to 74. When the Legislature proved its indomitable loyalty by calling upon the Government to defend the State against the attacks of the insurgents, Kentucky stocks rose at once to 78⅞. The people have confidence in Kentucky in the Union. They grow suspicious of her when she stands on the verge of disunion. They would not trust her for a cent out of the Union.

THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
Have authorized us to issue for them
NON FORFEITURE POLICIES
Upon their mutual system, which offers peculiar inducements to any one desiring this plan of Insurance.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle streets.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. A. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 26 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington. City Bank of Ottawa.
Mechanics' Bank Harsta. Reapers' Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ....VALUE 97 CENTS.
Alton Bank. Bank of Northern Illinois.
Bank of Galena. Kane County Bank.
No. 2 ....VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Sparta. Union Bank.
No. 3 ....VALUE 80 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank. Mahaive Bank.
E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank. Pittsfield Bank.
No. 4 ....VALUE 75 CENTS.
Bank of America. International Bank.
Bank of Illinois. Illinois River Bank.
Bank of Lodi. Ohio River Bank.
Bank of Indemnity. United States Stock Bank.
No. 5 ....VALUE 70 CENTS.
American Bank. Illinois State Security B'k.
No. 6 ....VALUE 65 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank. Eagle Bank.
Fulton Bank. Grand Bank.
Illinois Central Bank. Patriotic Bank.
No. 7 ....VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce. Kankakee Bank.
" Jackson County. Olympic Bank.
Bond County Bank. State Stock Bank.
Columbian. Western Bank of Illinois.
No. 8 ....VALUE 50 CENTS.
Bank of Elgin. Bank of Federal Union.
" Geneseo. Bank of Metropolis.
Bank of Naperville. Bull's Head Bank.
Lake Michigan Bank. Toulon Bank.
Warren County. Wheat Growers' Bank.
Agricultural Bank. Franklin Bank.
No. 9 ....VALUE 48 CENTS.
Alhama Bank. Bank of Aledo.
Bank of Albion. " Carmi.
" Brooklyn. " Carroll.
" Pike County. " Republic.
" Southern Illinois. Belvidere Bank.
Corn Exchange Bank. Corn Planters' Bank.
Continental Bank. Commercial B'k, Palestine.
Canal Bank. Farmers' Bank, N. Canton.
Farmers' Bank of Illinois. Garden State Bank.
Hampden Bank. Jersey County.
Kentucky Bank. Lafayette.
Plowman's Bank. Shawneetown Bank.
Illinois Stat. Bank. Prairie State Bank.
National Bank. Southern Bank of Illinois.
Humboldt Bank. Morgan County Bank.
State Bank of Illinois. American Exchange Bank.
No. 10 ....VALUE 45 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora. Farmer's & Traders' B'k.
" Chester. Frontier Bank.
" Commonwealth. Grayville Bank.
" Quincy. Grand Prairie Bank.
" Raleigh. Douglas Bank.
Citizens' Bank. Mississippi River Bank.
Commercial Bank, N. H's. Reed's.
Lancaster. Rock Island Bank.
Merchants' & Drovers' B'k. Railroad Bank.
New Market Bank. Union County Bank.
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT ....95 CENTS.
UNCURRENT:
No. 1 ....70 CENTS.
Farmers Bank, Two Rivers. Wisconsin Valley Bank.
No. 2 ....65 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank. Monroe County Bank.
No. 3 ....60 CENTS.
Bank of Albany. Bank of North America.
Bank of Oconto. Mercantile Bank.
Manitowoc County Bank. Oconto County Bank.
Reedsburgh Bank. State Stock Bank.
No. 4 ....55 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac. Lake Shore Bank.
Chippewa Bank. Southern Bank.
Portage County Bank. Waupaca County Bank.
St. Croix River Bank. Waushara County Bank.
City Bank of Beaver Dam. Wood County Bank.
No. 5 ....50 CENTS.
Arctic Bank. Bank of Appleton.
Osborn Bank. North Western Bank.
No. 6 ....45 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam. Clark County Bank.
Bank of Horicon. Hall & Bros. Bank.
Beloit Savings Bank. Mechanics' Bank.
Citizens' Bank. Tradesman's Bank.
Katanyan Bank. Winnebago County Bank.
We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES WANTED,
By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker,
No. 9 Telegraph Building.

HOT AIR FURNACES.—The public are invited to call and examine our
NEW COAL AND GAS BURNING FURNACE AND STOVE,
For Heating Churches, Stores, Halls, and Dwellings,
Which we warrant superior to any in the market. We have also a large assortment of
NEW PATTERN COOK STOVES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
☞ All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to order.
BEAVEY & CO., 138 Lake street.

CARBON OIL!—
Pure Carbon Oil,
THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,
AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
LUCIFER OIL WORKS,
PENNSYVANIA.

POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 Clark street, Chicago,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
KEROSENE LAMPS,
Kerosene,
Coal, Carbon and Lubricating Oils,
FLUID AND KEROSENE GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock, bought for Cash at War Prices, and offered to the trade at
VERY LOW RATES.
Are Agents for the sale of S. M. Kier's & Co's Celebrated Oil, the best in the market; also for Dithridge's XX Flint Glass Ovall Chimneys, superior to all others. Are Patentees and Proprietors of the best Coal Oil Burner in use. Call and examine our styles of goods and prices, neither of which can fail to suit.
POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark st.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
AND
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS, PAGE & CO.,
103 South Water Street.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS,
Just Received:
50 gross Spalding's Glue,
10 " Spalding's Throat Confections.
10 " Cephalic Pills.
NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH.
J. H. JOHNSON, E. H. LANDON, Agent,
Cor. State and Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD
GOLD PEN,
—GO TO—
TRELEAVEN'S
Gold Pen Manufactory,
150 LAKE STREET, (Second Floor.)
Every Pen of his make is of the finest quality, and warranted for one year. If the Pen selected do not suit, the purchaser has the privilege of exchanging it. Gold Pens re-pointed at 150 Lake street, second floor.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES—
A complete assortment of the most perfect workmanship at
GALE BROTHERS,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
202 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
T. MAPLE. J. R. MAPLE.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

FINE
GOLD PENS,
Direct from the manufacturer in New York.
Warranted to Please.
SEE OURS BEFORE YOU BUY.
DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING,
Printers and Stationers,
40 CLARK STREET, (Up-Stairs.)

THE STEAMSHIP
"GREAT EASTERN,"
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,
WILL SAIL FROM
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
ON
SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN ....$95 to $135,
According to accommodation in State Rooms.
☞ Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.
Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants, FREE.
Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
THIRD CABIN ....$35 to $50,
According to accommodation.
Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.
Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to
JAMES WARRACK, Agent,
No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

BROTHERTON & NETTELTON
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 ....Clark Street ....No. 47
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
The Highest Prices Paid for
ILLINOIS,
WISCONSIN,
AND OTHER
UNCURRENT MONEY.
U. S. TREASURY NOTES
—AND—
ILLINOIS WAR WARRANTS.
COLLECTIONS IN CHICAGO,
And throughout the NORTHWEST, promptly attended to.
☞ All packages of $500 and over, sent us for EXCHANGE or CONVERSION, will come free of charge by AMERICAN or U. S. EXPRESS COMPANIES, if marked "B. C., B. & N."

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories at
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ...11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ...11½c.
50 " Appleton do. ....11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $37.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $35.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $36.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $34.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $36.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ...9½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ...9½c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

FASSETT & COOK'S
PHOTOGRAPHS,
No. 122 & 124 Clark St.
MR. S. M. FASSETT,
After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the
PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.
The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make
64 Photographs at one Sitting;
And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $3,000 worth of
BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,
Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.
Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.
ALSO,
IVORYTYPES
Are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible].
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN.
HERRING'S SAFES
AGAINST THE WORLD.
PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 6th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State street, Chicago.
GENTS:—Our Foundry and Machine shop was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the [illegible] August last. We were using one of your Champion Safes. After hauling it from the ruins, [illegible] time to cool, we attempted to unlock it, the heat had so much warped the door and [illegible] the lock, we were compelled to break it open. [illegible] books, notes, valuable papers, and money, were [illegible] preserved. The only injury done was the [illegible] of the leather covers of the books, which was [illegible] by the steam from the Fire Proof filling. The fire was a very hot one, as the exterior of the Safe shows [illegible] plate and knob of the lock being melted [illegible] would have been in a furnace. Where a safe [illegible] as this one has, its claim to the title of Fire Proof [illegible] believe full justice should be done to the manufacturers.
Yours, respectfully, DEAN & SMITH.
☞ A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & Co., 40 State street.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Nails and Heavy Hardware,
Recently Removed to
193 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM
—OF—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS & BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark street, Chicago.

Business Cards.
MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS ZAHM.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent,
IMPORTER OF GUNS
And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's, and other Pistols.
Gunsmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Axes, &c. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot.
NO. 80 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in
GOLF MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental
Picture Frame Warehouse,
153 RANDOLPH STREET,
Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.
French Mirror, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 944.

GEORGE T. ABBEY,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc.,
156 LAKE STREET.
Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Sole Agent for Hazzard's Powder.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND
CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
and are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER and reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Ship Chandlers.
GEORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
And Sail Maker,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices
Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.
☞ Made to order at shortest notice.
242 - South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. - 242
GEO F. FOSTER.

Coal.
COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.
CHARLES W. GRAY,
(Successor to John S. Newhouse,)
Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL.
Also—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling.
Office—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The
CHEAPEST AND BEST
The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company offer for sale, to meet the greatly increased demand for their
BITUMINOUS COAL,
and to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or waste, and at prices to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by [illegible] Law & Brother, but is mined and handled [illegible] increased care. It is well screened and is kept [illegible] shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be [illegible] to all coals, and especially to those which [illegible] largely bituminous.
This coal is readily inflamable, and burns with a [illegible] and leaves no more body than the Eastern coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. [illegible] in inexhaustible quantities in our own State [illegible] neighborhood, and is the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in
Cheapness and Utility Combined.
Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should try it, which is all that is needed to satisfy [illegible] in order to avoid loss, and afford the public the [illegible] of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of
Cash Upon Taking the Order.
PRICES:
[illegible]
☞ Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF [illegible] WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where the Company have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and [illegible] and the Northwestern Railroads, [illegible] sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address [illegible] Post Office Drawer 5848, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—
Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal [illegible] of Pennsylvania, In order to increase [illegible]
PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS
[illegible] Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never [illegible] fifty cents per ton fluctuation between [illegible] and Winter, not exceeding former prices of [illegible] and Briar Hill Coals, have certainly rented the [illegible] formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,
Corner of Madison and Market Streets,
[illegible] they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE
MINING PRICES,
FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.
[illegible] have been brought to Chicago for [illegible] and made permanent arrangements for five years, [illegible] a constant supply at lower rates than ever [illegible] given for either wholesale or retail, COST [illegible] CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction [illegible] must insure payment before any order will [illegible] This system will be rigidly adhered to in all circumstances.
[illegible] Rosburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, [illegible] great inducements to Railroads and other [illegible] For prices, or other particulars, address
ROBERT LAW,
Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago, Ill.

Undertakers.
WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 82 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
[illegible] Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are [illegible] with Hearses and Carriages, and will give [illegible] attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and [illegible] in the Cemetery.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.
DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 69 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible] DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON.
[illegible] call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very [illegible] stock of Groceries, including everything kept [illegible] class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and [illegible] at prices that will tempt close buyers.
D., A. & CO.

[illegible]000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, New [illegible] Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refinery Goods, for sale low for cash by
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

[illegible]00 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

[illegible]000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

[illegible]0 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of [illegible] flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

[illegible]0 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

[illegible]0 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

[illegible]0 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

[illegible]0 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of [illegible] quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

[illegible]0 COFFEE.
[illegible]000 BAGS.
[illegible] by M. T. RICH, No. 3 Board of Trade.

WHOLESALE

[D]RY GOODS,

P. PALMER,

[11]2, 114, 116 Lake Street.

DOMESTICS,

[Bou]ght before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ...11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ...11½c.
50 " Appleton do. ......11½c.
[illegible]000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
[illegible]00 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
[illegible]00 Cohees Bags, $26.00 do.
[illegible]00 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
[illegible]00 Ozark Bags, $26.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ...8½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ...9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
[illegible] " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, SILKS.

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

[Car]pets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER,

[112], 114 and 116 Lake Street.

[se4-g553-3mthp]

FASSETT & COOK'S PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 122 & 124 Clark St.

MR. S. M. FASSETT, after an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

[illegible] most notable and astonishing of things NEW in [photo]graphy is a Patent Camera that will make [illegible]

Photographs at one Sitting;

[illegible] FASSETT & COOK have purchased the [illegible] to Chicago, they can and will afford [illegible] public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of [illegible] IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.

[FAS]SETT & CO. are just receiving $3,000 worth of

BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,

[illegible] at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold

EXTREMELY LOW.

[illegible] one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood [FR]AMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with [illegible] care.

[Pho]tographs in Water Colors and India Ink.

ALSO,

IVORYTYPES

[illegible] being produced daily in their [illegible] at greatly reduced prices. se21-g305-1m

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MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Draker & Seville,) 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.

[HOOD]STAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above [illegible] and our prices are low to suit the times. [illegible] will do well to look at our [stock] of Yarns and Hosiery.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

[Cor.] Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1148. [illegible] W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 6th, 1861.

[Messrs.] Herring & Co., 40 State street, Chicago. Gents:—Our Foundry and Machine shop was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the [illegible] ... [illegible]

Yours, respectfully, DEAN & SMITH.

A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to [19]3 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM —OF— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF [illegible] INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark street, Chicago. [oc16-h389-ly]

Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. MITCHELL. [no18] LOUIS ZAHM.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols. Gunsmith's Materials, Bowie Knives, Arms, &c. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House. ly26-g287-to-sep14-61

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944. ly25-g286-toc17-61

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 186 LAKE STREET. Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Sole Agent for Hazzard's Powder. ly26-g287-to-sep14-61

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing [paper]: [illegible] Just receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] reams Manilla do. [illegible] reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 100 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. 242 GEO. F. FOSTER.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices. CHARLES W. GRAY, (Successor to John S. Newhouse.) Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL. Also—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling. Office—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL, And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to DEFY COMPETITION. Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strother, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be very injurious to bituminous coal. This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Being in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for a large supply of [illegible] manufacturing interests of the city, at the same time excelling ANY of the [illegible] coals in Cheapness and Utility Combined. Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should try it, which is all that is needed to satisfy [them] of its merits. In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of low prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES: [illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and other railroads. Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!! The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sale of their PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS in Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, [illegible] have conjointly rented the Yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, [illegible] COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure payment before any order will be filled. The system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances. For Blossburg and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, we offer great inducements to Railroads and other consumers. For prices, or other particulars, address ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago, Ill.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap13

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 69 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON. We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything kept by first class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers. D. A. & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Crushed, Powdered and Granulated. New York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refined Goods, for sale low for cash by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

150 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

[1]00 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

[illegible]00 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

[illegible]0 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

[illegible] Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, in store, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

[illegible] COFFEE. [1],000 BAGS, [illegible] by H. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade.

Commission Merchants.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO, Commission Merchants, No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. Y. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 150.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........150 Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. ALBERT MORSE. [je16-ly] H. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. [au26 g107-6m] G. E. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1513. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. W. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. No. 225 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. PETER MACQUEEN. [au3 g286-3m] A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 4. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 4387. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony, Nephs & Co., Gourd Freres, Yelverdon, Brou, Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 114 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] R. A. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 183 South Water street, P. O. Box 226, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class. N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 119 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. H. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and [illegible] Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. G. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse.......No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 144 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6182, Chicago. References—Geo. Smith & Co., Wm. Marsh, [illegible] Freight Agent C. B. & [illegible] R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster &c. No. 276 and 280 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICH, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 1[illegible] South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 24, 1860. The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial. A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune. Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—Scientific American. It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition, (Chicago Mechanics Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune. We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican. The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights. We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from ⅛ of one inch to 3½ inches. The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave. The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Cheney, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. B. & H. W. Alley, Waterville, Indiana; Geo. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights. Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING in the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders [illegible]. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

The Milner Corlies Enterprise for Supplying the Rebels with Paper Money.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 14th.]

B. F. Corlies, stationer, who was yesterday arrested for manufacturing "Bank of Pittsylvania" notes for Milner, the secession breech loading rifle agent, whose arrest was noticed in the *Evening Post* two or three days since, was sent to Fort Lafayette this morning. He is the last of the principals in a very extensive enterprise for supplying the rebels with arms and paper money from this city.

The facts in the case are interesting. Milner is a Virginian, but has for a considerable period been operating in this city, and through his shrewdness became possessed of quite a large sum of money. Some months ago he borrowed of his aunt about $80,000 worth of southern bonds, which he sold at about eighty per cent. These he has recently bought up at forty per cent, pocketing, of course, the difference.

A few weeks ago, with the patentee of a breech-loading rifle, he went to Richmond, and submitted the weapon to the rebel leaders on whose favorable opinion Milner concluded to go into the manufacture of the weapon. He is understood to have bought a half-interest in the invention for $15,000, and hence his efforts to establish a manufactory and induce northern workmen to engage in the work, in which, according to his own statement, he failed, because it was "impracticable." But he went into the banking business, or properly speaking, into the manufacture of worthless notes, which purported to be issued by the "Bank of Pittsylvania," of Chatham, Virginia. A considerable quantity of these are supposed to have been sent to the South for circulation.

Recently Sergeant Young and two or three detectives undertook to investigate the affair, and succeeded, with the aid of Marshal Murray, in exposing and breaking up the scheme, and arresting all who have been intimately connected with either the breech-loading rifle or money department of the operation. Mr. Burton, the patentee, was arrested, and, it is understood, sent to Fort Lafayette; Robert Walker, a commission merchant, who performed an important part in the negotiation, was also arrested, and has been sent to the same place. Yesterday $180,000 of the worthless notes were found, and the manufacture traced to Corlies, when he, with the printer, was arrested. It is not yet ascertained what will be done with the last (Conrad Fatzee, a German), but probably he will be released. Corlies, as before stated, has been confined at Lafayette.

The officers engaged in ferreting out this important scheme for giving aid and comfort to the rebels deserve great credit for the able manner in which they have pushed this work.

The Northern Peace Party.

[From the Memphis Avalanche of the 5th.]

The peace party of the North is turning out to be an arrant humbug. It is mightily opposed to war, and intensely desirous of peace, and yet unites with Lincoln in his unconstitutional and infernal scheme of compelling the South, by brute force, to yield up the right of self-government, and submit to the rule of a vile abolitionist despotism, headed by such a creature as Abe Lincoln and the banditti that surround him.

They may hold their conventions, whine about peace and pass their canting resolutions until doomsday, but will never effect a peace on their terms. They may lick the feet of the tyrant if it suits them, *but the South will continue to fight him, and against the Government of which he is the dictator, and against the people whom he governs, until she gets rid of them forever.*

The Northern Democracy, after having furnished Lincoln the men to fight his battles, after having hurrahed for the Stars and Stripes as lustily as the Black Republicans, and after having been soundly thrashed by the South which they thought to crush, and treated with contumely by the abolitionists, whose tools they made themselves, now begin again their cant about the Union, about compromise, about justice to the South, about making up these unhappy differences, and bringing back the seceded States under the mild and paternal Government of Abraham Lincoln!

We would recommend to those Northern Democrats who, belying all their former political doctrines and professions, were so ready to fly to arms to aid Lincoln in crushing the liberties of the Southern people, when they thought they could succeed, to go at some more promising business than Union saving. If they are still determined that the seceded States shall return to their beloved Union, they had better keep on fighting, as it is their only chance.

There are some Democrats at the North who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal, who have not been faithless to their principles, but they are few and far between. The mass of them made haste to lend themselves to the support of Lincoln's iniquitous war, and now only oppose it because they see it is hopeless, and that they gained only in suits and ruin by their unprincipled subserviency. *If they would restore peace, let them advocate the unconditional cessation of this unrighteous war, and unconditional acknowledgment of the right of the Southern people to govern themselves. That is the only solution of the difficulty.*

An Intelligent Horse.

[From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.]

A very young horse the property of Mr. A. H. Newbold, has during the summer been pastured on the grounds occupied by Col. Brodhead's regiment at Hamtramck. He has, since the arrival of the regiment there maintained a very respectful demeanor towards the soldiers, seeming content to crop the grass quietly so long as left undisturbed, and has paid but little heed to the gradual transformation of his quarters from the solitude and peace of the country to the din and turmoil of a preparation for war. Friday night, however, his hitherto peaceable disposition underwent a change. It will be remembered that it rained quite hard during the entire night. About twelve o'clock the sleepers in one of the tents were aroused by the shaking of the tent, and looking up, were surprised to see a horse's head projecting through the door from the outside. After taking a survey of the place, the horse coolly walked in, shook himself, then laying back his ears and looking terribly ferocious made a charge upon the occupants of the tent and drove them into the rain. The ejected tenants stood for a while outside their late habitation, "filled with sorrow and surprise," and then attempted to enter the tent again. They only got far enough to see the horse lying quietly in the centre of the tent, when he partially raised himself and looked vicious again. Having satisfied themselves that he could not be prevailed upon to leave without reinforcements, about twenty soldiers were ordered out, and the place was again invested, while the horse, seemingly convinced that he would be overpowered, rushed through the side of the tent, leveling it with the ground. The next morning he had again resumed his indifferent demeanor, but the soldiers were not to be imposed upon a second time, and notified his owner of his unpleasant manners, when he was removed to the confines of a stable in the city.

Cause of the Arrest of Secessionists in Baltimore.

The arrest at Baltimore of the secession members of the Legislature of Maryland has exploded a plot of the rebels which will prove of vast importance to the government. It is known that some of the arrested secession members of the Legislature had a programme all prepared, by which an act was to be passed declaring Maryland out of the Union, and a State in the Southern confederacy. The movement of the rebel army up the river was preparatory to a contemplated movement across. The attempt was to be made on the day the Legislature acted. At the same time the Mayor of Baltimore, who was also arrested to-day, was to co-operate by the best demonstration he could make. By the arrest of the leaders of this conspiracy the Legislature is without the power to act, and the rebels of Baltimore have lost their chief.

A simultaneous movement of rebels was to take place along the eastern shore of Maryland, under the supposed direction and leadership of ex-Commander Buchanan, of the navy, to aid the rebel army of Virginia in crossing to Maryland. This movement under Buchanan was to be made to distract our centre.

The plot is exploded by the prompt action of Gen. McClellan, in directing the arrests made in Baltimore to day.

Naval Matters at Fortress Monroe—Two Rebel War Steamers in Waiting to Get Out.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on board the U. S. steamer Roanoke, at Fortress Monroe, September 12th, says:

We are coaling ship and taking in provisions preparatory to going to sea. It is no use to send so large a ship as this off Charleston, as we draw too much water (24 feet), and we only lay there and condense water and burn coal. We burnt 700 tons the month we laid there. The small steamers passed up and down the coast before our eyes. We could do nothing, as we lay too far off shore (15 miles). We want small, fast-sailing gun-boats. One of the new men-of-war barks came in yesterday from Boston; her name is Gemsbock, and she mounts six guns. If we had one hundred such, an eel could not run the blockade.

There are two rebel ships-of-war laying up above Newport News, in sight of the Savannah and Dale, and we have no doubt they will make a bold dash down here some night. If they do, and go by this ship and the Minnesota, with eighty-eight guns kept constantly turned on them, why let them go scot free; but there is not the remotest danger of that, however. These rebel ships are named Yorktown and Jamestown, formerly of the New York and Norfolk line. They are said to be iron-cased. The Jamestown, which was formerly commanded by Capt. Cavandy, the master of the ship, made a descent on the Savannah a few days since and put two holes in her—one in the foremast and one in her gangway, carrying away the gang-board on which the sentry stood. There was "nobody hurt." The Savannah's guns were out of range. She has now mounted a 70-pound rifled gun, and when they next pay them a visit will give them a taste. The damage done the Savannah will render it necessary to go to New York to get a new foremast. The Cumberland will relieve her, and we may go up there also.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS EXPOSING EACH OTHER'S TRICKS.—In his last letter, Russell, of the London *Times*, charges the representative in this country of another English journal with publishing first in one of our local newspapers the letters which he sends home. We do not see the great difference between this proceeding and the fact recently established against Russell, of his sending down for confidential circulation among the leading secessionists at Charleston the manuscripts of his letters to the London *Times*, detailing his observations in the Federal camps and decrying and ridiculing the efforts of the North to defend the integrity of the Republic. The writer who gives both sides the simultaneous benefit of his information and criticisms is, we should say, the more honest man of the two.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wholesale Houses.

THE LARGEST Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF NEW YORK, IS THAT OF WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street, Chicago, ESTABLISHED IN 1854. They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. The Latest Paris Novelties in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston. Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in this market. Brown Sheeting, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case, AT LOW PRICES, FOR NET CASH ONLY. Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock. WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

REMOVAL. BOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES. We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83 ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63.......LAKE STREET.......63 We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
5,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,580 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
90 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,650 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18.....LAKE STREET.....16 & 18 G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18.....STATE STREET.....16 & 18

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.......A Card.......1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. 28.......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.......28 Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large and well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices, and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30.......LAKE STREET.......30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store at No. 37 Lake Street, Where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Eastern Shoes at manufacturers' prices for CASH. G. W. LEE & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64---Lake Street---64 CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44 Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

78. CASH PRICES. 78. Wholesale and Retail. We are just opening a full line of Misses' and Ladies' SKIRTS, Which will be sold at very close prices for NET CASH. Also, a complete Stock of GERMAN WORSTEDS, Worsted Goods, Dress Braids, Dress Trimmings, including a large line of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, A large Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, EMBROIDERIES (which are closing out), Crochet and Silk Braids, Pins, Threads, Needles, Cords, Bindings, HAIR NETS, Crochet Cotton, Chenilles, Sewing Silks, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c., including a full line of Small Wares. Good Goods and Low Prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ADDISON GRAVES. 78 LAKE STREET.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN BROS., No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates,
4,500 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
3,500 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28,
6,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms,
5,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper,
4,500 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 28,
170 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
7,500 Bdls Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9.
2,500 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Stationery, &c.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM. ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding, Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

Paper Hangings.

70--Lake Street--70 PAPER HANGING. Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Or Money Refunded. No other Machine will bear this guarantee, and all remain sold. Our Machines are now GREATLY IMPROVED, And we invite the most severe practical test and comparison with the best in the world, at any price. Send for a copy of our "Sewing Machine Review." Office UPSTAIRS, 123 Lake street. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 31. Chicago, Ill.

NEW IMPROVEMENT. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company by great improvement of their own just invented and patented, have IMMENSELY IMPROVED upon the best lock stitch machines heretofore in use, and now offer to the public their Improved Lock Stitch Machines Making a stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES, And their celebrated improved noiseless GROVER & BAKER STITCH MACHINE in equal varieties and at the same price. Purchasers can try both machines and make their own selections. All persons interested in Sewing Machines generally are invited to call and examine our new improvement. Salesroom 115 Lake street. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY GOODS BLUE CLOTH Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!— BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. Uniform Shirts and Caps supplied cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark-st. (up-stairs.) Country orders please address Box 848 Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-fitting and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79.........SOUTH CLARK STREET.........79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c. constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted [illegible].

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, [illegible] Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 2 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 33 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 197 South Water-st., Chicago. B. S. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Insurance.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST THE FIRES OF FALL, By Prime A No. 1 Insurance IN THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y OF HARTFORD.

THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX Are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a WELL TRIED CORPORATION.

$40,377.45	OHIO	$40,377.45
37,682.94	INDIANA	37,682.94
60,174.56	ILLINOIS	60,174.56
32,670.66	MICHIGAN	32,670.66
34,320.13	WISCONSIN	34,320.13
19,228.34	IOWA	19,228.34
8,653.10	MINNESOTA	8,654.10
1,167.00	NEBRASKA	1,167.00
9,795.00	KANSAS	9,775.00
34,054.36	KENTUCKY	34,054.36
43,484.96	TENNESSEE	43,484.96
26,331.55	MISSISSIPPI	26,331.55
27,696.83	MISSOURI	27,696.83
23,539.43	ARKANSAS	23,539.43
3,961.96	TEXAS	3,961.96
555.55	ALABAMA	555.55

Insurances effected, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by HUBBARD & HUNT, Resident Agents, Chicago. Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati. H. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.— Holders of Scrip in the RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK, Can receive the interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago. A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about 1st of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott has returned, with renewed health, and a determination to merit the friendship and confidence of all who may entrust the care of their teeth to his skill and experience. Office, 131 Lake Street.

J. C. FULLER, DENTIST, 85 CLARK STREET Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102....WASHINGTON STREET....102 P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 50 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate. LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Miscellaneous

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their AXES AND TOOLS. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold At Reduced Prices for Cash. Address D. D. DANA, Treasurer, Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—MATHER & CO.'s Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft Steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of Lumber, Salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North Lasalle street.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory 182 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the Choicest brands of WINTER WHEAT FLOUR Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of Bakers, Retailers and Shippers. PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN. 274 South Water street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools, Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY. 186 Lake street.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 167 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. [illegible] Country Work [illegible]. P. O. Box 2683.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT, Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & HOBBY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

LILLIE'S CELEBRATED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, Vault Doors and Bank Locks. FRY & HOLMES, 30 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents for the Northwest.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.— 300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated Missouri Furnaces, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Missouri funds will be taken at Par in payment. NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., 276 and 280 South Water street.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 115 LAKE STREET, They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTHS or damage, [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO. Hatters and Furriers.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class steamers [illegible] now offer to the mercantile and commercial public the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enable it to offer shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, [illegible] A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House. [illegible] COLSON, [illegible] C. C. CLARK, Agent, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y. G. C. CHASE, Agent, 19 River street, Troy, N. Y. A. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Agent, 19 River st., [illegible] I. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis. R. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay. WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston. JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES: BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. L. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN MEARS & CO., Racine, Wis. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freights subject to but one transhipment. Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York. [illegible] WARNER, No. 2 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, [illegible] Boston. C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y. WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio. A. E. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis. FELTON & REED, Cleveland. MATHER & CO., Chicago.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers "ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper, Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA. Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line. As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, No. 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (120 Lake and 20 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under [illegible] Letters weighing over 1 oz. [illegible] The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charge prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination. Our Agencies also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Contracts will be made known upon application to our office, in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, [illegible] Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO., [illegible] 44 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

BURBECK'S PALM, FAMILY AND ERASIVE SOAPS.—The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by MITCHELL & ZAHM, Agents, 77 Kinzie street, corner Franklin.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, [illegible] Orders directed to CHAS. KUNS, Chicago P. O. Box 4149, will receive prompt attention.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Anton Klein.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Anton Klein that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Wright vs James Wright.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said James Wright that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Charles Wright and against the estate of the said James Wright, for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said James Wright, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Charles Wright, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anne Phillips.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anne Phillips, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Anne Phillips that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 6th day of September, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Anne Phillips, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. LUMBARD & SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, which bears date March 14th, A. D. 1860, and was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1860, in Book 1[illegible] of Deeds, at page [illegible], whereby they made conveyance of certain parcels of land therein described, to secure the payment of certain notes and interest thereon also described in said trust deed, which said notes were drawn by said Caulfield, to secure an indebtedness to Hoffmann & Gelpcke. And, whereas, it was provided in said trust deed, that in case default should be made in the payment of said promissory notes or interest, or any part thereof, according to their tenor and effect, then, on the application of said Hoffmann & Gelpcke, their legal representatives or assigns, it should be lawful for said Scammon to sell and dispose of said premises or any part thereof, in manner prescribed by said trust deed; and, whereas, default has been made by said Caulfield in payment of certain interest on said notes, which is past due and unpaid. And, whereas, application has been made to me, the said Scammon, by the legal holders of said notes, to sell said premises, as I am empowered by said deed to do. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I shall, on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, the said parcels of land, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of said Caulfield, and Waller and wife therein, which said premises are described as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces and parcels of land, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and described as follows, namely: [illegible] in the Swift & McAuley's subdivision of the north half of the south half of the west half of the N. E. quarter of Section [illegible], T. 39 N., R. 14 E., lying in the city of Chicago. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, dated March 14th, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1860, in Book 1[illegible] of Deeds, at Page [illegible], conveying certain lots of land and premises therein described, in trust, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said trust deed specified; and, whereas, it was provided in said deed that in case default should be made by said Henry Waller to pay said notes and interest as they should respectively become due, according to their tenor and effect, then, on application of Hoffmann & Gelpcke, their legal representatives or assigns, it should be lawful for said Scammon to sell and dispose of said premises, or any part thereof, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of said Waller and wife, their heirs or assigns therein, in manner prescribed in said deed; and, whereas, certain instalments of interest on said notes have fallen due, and default has been made by said Henry Waller, in payment of said interest on said notes at the time when the same fell due, and said interest has not been paid up to this time; and, whereas, (said Hoffmann and Gelpcke) the legal holders of said notes have made application to said Scammon to advertise for sale and sell, and dispose of said premises according to the provisions of said deed of trust. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the said J. Young Scammon will, on the Twenty Eighth day of September, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, offer for sale and sell, at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, the premises aforesaid, with all right, benefit and equity of redemption of said Henry Waller and wife therein, which said premises are situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and described as follows:—Lots numbered [illegible] in Block 3; Lots [illegible] in Block 4; all in Swift & McAuley's Subdivision of the north half of the south half of the west half of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. [illegible], T. 39 N., R. 14 E., lying in the City of Chicago. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage executed and delivered to the undersigned, William D. Scott, by Sylvester Lind and Eliza Owen Lind, his wife, bearing date on the 15th day of July, A. D. 18[illegible], and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and Ex-Officio Recorder of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, one at Page [illegible] and the other at Page [illegible] of said Book; one of said Mortgages being given to secure the payment of the Bond of said Sylvester Lind for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars due on the 15th day of July, 18[illegible], with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi annually at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New York, and the other of said Mortgages being to secure the payment of the Bond of said Sylvester Lind for the principal sum of Five Thousand Dollars, due on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the place aforesaid. I shall, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale and sell at public vendue, so much as may be necessary to pay said indebtedness, interest and expenses of sale of the following described premises, to-wit:—The North Store in Lind's New Block on the north twenty-four (24) feet of Wharfing Lots numbered twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), and thirty-one (31), of Bradley's survey of Wharfing Lots in the Original Town of Chicago, and known more particularly as number twenty Market street, default having been made in the payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgages, and also of the last half years interest upon said sums respectively. WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee, By E. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact. BLODGETT & WINSTON, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note (bearing date the 27th day of March, A. D. 1856, and due and payable in six years after date,) for the sum of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-four cents, $2995 94-100; and, whereas, also, default has been made in the payment of a certain bond or obligation, of same date as said note, and given to secure the payment of the sum of seven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents, $7,599 20-100, which said note and bond, together with other indebtedness, are described in and secured by a certain mortgage executed by E. Randolph Smith and Margaret E., his wife, dated the 27th day of March, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 19 of Mortgages, page 678, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to me. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers of sale in said mortgage contained, public notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, viz: Part of lots seven [7] and eight [8] in block fifty-eight [58] of the original town of Chicago, beginning at a stake on the east line of said lot eight [8], as said lot was originally laid out forty-five [45] feet north of the centre of said east line; thence running west parallel with the north line of said lot eight [8] to a stake thirty [30] feet west of the west line of said lot eight [8] unto lot number seven [7], in said block fifty-eight [58]; thence northerly, parallel with the east line of said lot seven [7], and the west line of said lot eight [8] to the north line of said lot seven [7] on the alley; thence along the north lines of said lots seven [7] and eight [8] to the north east corner of said lot eight [8]; thence southerly along the east line of said lot eight to the place of beginning, all in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said E. Randolph Smith and wife, mortgagors, their heirs and assigns therein. F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee. Chicago, July 22d, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. John B. Tilford vs. Elias R. Smith, Margaret E. D. Smith, Benjamin F. Bradley, James G. Dudley, James M. Bryant, Robert A. Watt, Richard H. Collins, Jeremiah T. Boyle, David L. De Golyer and Samuel De Golyer.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, A. D. 1861, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due complainant under said decree, with costs of suit and expenses of said sale) to wit:—Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), five (5), six (6), and seven (7), in Block five (5); Lots three (3), nine (9), eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), twenty-two (22), and twenty-five (25), in Block nine (9), in McReynold's Subdivision of part of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian. Also, Lot three (3), in Block ten (10), Lots three (3) and twenty-six (26), fronting on Dean street, and Lots six (6), nine (9), fourteen (14), and twenty two (22), fronting on Milwaukee avenue in Block eleven (11), in Subdivision of Blocks ten (10) and eleven (11), in McReynold's Addition to Chicago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 4th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, DECEASED.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Robert Patterson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1861, being the 16th day thereof. NELSON THOMASSON, Administrator. Chicago, June 27th, 1861.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—Take notice that the undersigned, sureties for the executrix of the aforesaid estate, MARGARETE BOPPARD, late Kammerer, will, on the third Monday of October, 1861, make application to the County Court of Cook County, for being released from further liability upon their bonds for the said executrix, and that, in pursuance of an order to be issued by the said Court, a settlement and adjudication of the accounts concerning the estate of Wm. Kammerer will take place. GOTTLIEB [illegible], ANDREW WOLTZ. Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Sweden. Some of them, in my estimation, cannot fail to make faithful domestics. Please call at [illegible] Dearborn st., opposite the new Post-Office, and try for yourself. If you cannot come, drop a line to Box [illegible]. MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 1[illegible] WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible]

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, printed to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of barkeeper wanting a situation.

☞ See advertisement "Horses Wanted," in proper column.

PRESENTATION.—A presentation of a sword and sash to Col. Light of the Yates Phalanx will take place at dress parade at their camp at 5 P. M. to-day.

WALSH.—Harper's Magazine for October and a new novel by Mrs. Southworth entitled the "Gipsey's Prophecy" have been received by Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A man named Haskell was injured very severely yesterday, by falling from the sidewalk on Madison, near Lasalle street. His head was so badly injured that his recovery is pronounced doubtful.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—We are authorized to announce that Rev. W. C. Van Meter will arrive at the Matteson House this evening at 7¼ o'clock, and leave for Galesburg to-morrow morning.

STOLEN.—A pair of valuable horses were stolen from the stables of Charles Crane, Esq., at Evanston a few nights since; also a trooper's saddle, bridle and martingale from another party at the same place.

THE STATE FAIR POLICE COURT.—The Police Court which has been in session at the State Fair grounds for the past week, received $135 in fines, assessed in forty cases, the most of them trivial. The Court was the most profitable institution in the neighborhood.

THE ORIENT HOTEL.—This hotel, situated at the corner of State and Van Buren streets, is greatly gaining in popular favor under the management of Mr. Daniels, its attentive proprietor. Its transient custom is rapidly increasing.

RECRUITING OFFICE.—S. J. Pollock, has opened a recruiting office at No. 101 North Clark street for a company of infantry to be attached to Sigel's Brigade. The pay of this company will commence immediately after enlistment.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. D. Caton, Ill.; Dr. O. Martin, Surgeon General, of Hunter's Staff; Capt. E F. Townsend, Col. W. Greusel, U. S. Army; Lieut. R. A. Knapp, U. S. Navy; D. O. Weatherspoon and family, New York; L. S. Hubbard and lady, Sandusky; L. J. Papin and family, St. Louis, are stopping at the Tremont House.

PIC-NIC OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—A pic-nic will be given at Wood Lawn Park, to-morrow by the St. Vincent de Paul conference of St. Louis church, for the benefit of the poor. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at J. J. Kearney's bookstore, 167 Clark street, or at the depot, to-morrow morning.

A SADDENING CALAMITY.—The many readers of the TRIBUNE who have remembered with pleasure the graceful Gale Sisters, long familiar to the audiences at McVickers, will be saddened and shocked by the details in another column of this issue of the fearful and fatal accident that has made them its victims.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY PACKETS.—We call the attention of our readers to the United States Military Packet, for sale by Norris & Hyde, 102 Madison street and 100 Dearborn street. Each contains the finest and most costly package of stationery ever offered in this form. To be had at Norris & Hyde's, 102 Madison street and 100 Dearborn street.

AT THE SHERMAN.—Sir James Fergerson, Robert Rourke, England; H. B. Wheeler, Esq., Boston; W. Warren, Esq., Cincinnati; H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; John F. Henderson, Esq., Glasgow; Major Helmeir, Prussia; U. Brooks, Esq., Philadelphia; Hon. B. Williamson, New Jersey; John Wise, Esq., Philadelphia, and L. A. Elder, Esq., Boston, are among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

THE SEVENTH OF WISCONSIN.—The Seventh Wisconsin Regiment will leave their camp at Madison on Thursday or Friday, and the same evening pass through this city en route for Washington. They are said to be a splendid body of men, many of them from the pineries, and averaging in weight 155½ pounds. Col. Van Dorn, an old Hungarian officer, commands them. He was offered a place on Fremont's staff, but preferred to remain with the gallant Seventh.

THE STATE FAIR.—The grounds were being rapidly cleared yesterday, and a day or two will see nothing left. During the Fair a large amount of valuable stock has changed hands at good prices, and more will be sold in this city by their owners. Nothing took place at the Fair Grounds yesterday, the Military Committee holding their test of fire arms and the Champion drill free to the public on the Lake Shore Park, as noticed elsewhere.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—The Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand, will have their first street parade to-day—leaving their armory at 12 o'clock precisely.

This company intended to have drilled for the colors at the State Fair; but as they were unable to find out from the managers when the trial would take place, it passed off without their knowledge. The Zouaves are fully equipped and armed, they themselves having purchased their own arms and uniforms.

A FURTHER REDUCTION ON PASSENGER FARES EASTWARD BY THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We understand that the New York and Erie Railroad has made another reduction on Eastward bound passenger fares from Dunkirk and Buffalo to New York, Boston and other New England cities, to take effect to-day. Travelers who desire palatial day cars and the *ne plus ultra* of sleeping cars, will find them on the broad guage, through from Lake Erie to tide water without change of cars.

TRAVEL TO THE UPPER MISSOURI.—An Omaha City paper reports all Eastern travel by the way of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for the past ten days and still wholly suspended. Their only route to the East now is across the State of Iowa by stage, which gives crowded stages to the Western Stage Company. This must eventually be the great route East. Always open and as reliable. The time now from Council Bluffs across the river from Omaha, to the railroad termini, Eddyville & Marengo, is 48 hours, and less than three days to Chicago.

CORNHILL MAGAZINE AND TEMPLE BAR for September, Harper for October, and Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's new romance, the "Gipsey's Prophecy," together with a new supply of "The House on the Moor," by the author of "Margaret Maitland," "The Days of My Life," and the "Laird of Norlaw," has just been received at and is for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Also, a fresh supply of Cavalry Tactics, printed by order of the War Department, has just been received and will be found on his counter to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Captain Yeager's company of the Kansas Brigade desire to acknowledge a timely donation of a 150 needle books from the ladies of the Liberty street Mission School, and also a splendid sash from Messrs. Cobb & Beecher, of the Marine Bank. The boys are highly pleased at this evidence of being remembered at home and will not soon forget the ladies who have so kindly cared for them.

Lieutenant Gregory, formerly of Ellsworths original Zouaves, holds a 1st Lieutenancy in this company. We only copy from his letter when we add that the Lieutenant would be happy to hear from such friends as Messrs. Cobb & Beecher.

COL. BRACKETT'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—This fine regiment is now in camp at Cottage Grove, where they went into quarters on Sunday last, christening the same Camp Fremont. There are now about two hundred men and more arriving daily. Their outfit, spoken of elsewhere is going forward in excellent hands.

Col. Brackett desires us to correct an impression that has got abroad, and works to retard the enlistment of recruits, the idea that his is a regiment in the Regular service. This is not so. It is on precisely on the same footing as the other volunteer cavalry regiments. It is finely officered and will make itself felt, in service. It is rapidly filling up with excellent men from Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Capt. Burch's company of one hundred men arrived from Rock Island on Sunday, and Capt. Buell's company of eighty men from Valparaiso Indiana on Monday. They were mustered into the service immediately.

Major Ronell M. Hough of this Regiment left the city on Sunday evening to join Gen. Hunters staff on which he will serve for the present. The regiment is to serve three years or during the war.

The Trial of Fire-arms at the State Fair.

The same cause which made the amusement military feature of the State Fair of more than usual interest, the existence of actual and immense war preparations, had the inevitable and foreseen result of restricting the extent of this department of the exhibition, from the great demand upon our manufacturers of firearms and military goods to fill actual orders, and the absence of most of our military men in the field.

Enough was, however, offered to make a most interesting afternoon's exhibition to the many who were present yesterday at Lake Shore Park, at the foot of Peck Court, where a trial and examination took place under the auspices of the Committee chosen by the officers of the State Fair. The Committee were Col. Austin Light, of the Yates Phalanx, A. C. Stedman, Esq., Perry H. Smith, Vice President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and Capt. Cottig, formerly of the Prussian Artillery service.

The list of arms submitted to the Committee was not large but was select, and composed several entries of arms of a notable character. These were:

1. Six-pound steel Rifled Cannon—Wiard's patent.
2. Breech-loading Cannon, invented by R. S. Paine, of Chicago.
3. Spencer's Breech loading Repeating Rifle, Hartford, Conn.
4. Henry's Repeating Rifle, New Haven Arms Company.
5. Frank Wesson's Breech-loading Carbine, Worcester, Mass.

These were taken up in the order named.

THE WIARD CANNON.

Norman B. Wiard has a name to live among inventors, even if his "Ice Boat" never runs her length on the winter bound surface of the Mississippi. He has put in service the beautiful arm tested yesterday.

The gun in question is a six-pounder—one of a battery of four six-pound and two twelve pound pieces, ordered by General Fremont, with carriages and caissons complete, at a cost of $11,000. The order was given only after the most rigid tests under experienced officers had proved the piece, in principle and construction, to be a most valuable acquisition to the Artillery service.

It is made of an ingot of American cast steel. It weighs 700 pounds, or a little less than the average weight of common six pound pieces. The breech is rounded, and without ridge or ring, thus securing an equal and safe expansion of the metal when heated. The diameter at breech is ten inches, with a calibre of two and six-tenths inches, and bore "18 calibres," or about 48 inches. The rifling is the "gain twist" commencing at zero and ending "one turn in nine feet." There are eight "lands," and eight grooves, and of these there are to be twelve in the larger guns. The sights are fixed, and to the battery belongs a powerful spy-glass to be attached to the gun in firing at long distances.

The gun is so suspended on its carriage as to allow 36 deg. of elevation. The trunnions are attached to a wrought iron strap shrunk upon the gun. The gun is thickened from the breech as far forward as the trunnions, not unlike the Dahlgren, but with a difference the inventor of that gun accepts from Mr. Wiard as an improvement, and will hereafter introduce into his own, the thicker portion being made a perfect plane, giving a safe and ready test of the shape and strength of the piece after repeated firing, as a common level or straight will show if the gun has become dangerously strained, when it can be condemned.

The cannon throws both round shot and shell, all of a conical shape, and also for the first time successfully in rifled guns, canister shot, and all equally well. A peculiarity exists both in the wheels and carriage, which have won the highest encomium of artillery officers. The wheels are built up by wedges and screws, in such a manner that no shrinkage of the wood can loosen the wheel.

But we have not the space to do full justice to all the features of this gun, the crowning advantages of which is that it is five times as strong as ordinary guns. The test yesterday, conducted by H. L. Stuart of New York, in charge of the gun, was simply firing a few rounds over the lake, to show the range of the piece.

A full battery of these beautiful guns will probably be ordered, if indeed they are not already, by the State of Illinois, and our prairie boys will man them well and adequately.

PAINE'S BREECH-LOADING CANNON.

Mr. R. S. Paine, of this city, is a brother of the more noted member of his family, of Water-Gas memory, of Worcester, Mass. His gun was a four-pound piece, mounted on a plain substantial carriage, named, by the way, "Spirit of '76." The gun is similar in shape to ordinary field pieces, but has near the breech an opening, at the top about three inches square, passing through it vertically. A solid piece of iron, fitted with a ring at the top, is let down this opening and closes the bore, being held firmly against it by a massive screw, moved horizontally through the breech. This screw itself is traversed by an opening coinciding with the bore of the gun, and through this the cartridge is put in, the breech piece being removed. The gun is discharged by a cap and priming in the breech piece.

The gun thus imperfectly described was made at 64 North Dearborn street. It was fired several times yesterday, using conical shot. It is hastily gotten up to show a principle the inventor claims may be attached to guns of any size and style, either rifled or smooth bore. We shall not pretend to give a very learned opinion of the gun, when we express our fear lest rigid tests would show that the metal was seriously weakened, and unprepared to resist strain at the breech. It may prove otherwise, and we shall hope the best for the honor and emolument of its Chicago inventor.

THE BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The three beautiful rifles above named were successfully examined and displayed by those having them in charge. They all use the now common percussion cartridge, of which the Spencer Rifle "spit out" eight in twenty-five seconds, and the Henry's Repeating Rifle fifteen in a like space of time, or about as fast as a man may twice crook his finger. The third Frank Wesson's Breech-Loading Carbine, was also much admired. We cannot enter into any description of these arms.

Chicago Manufacturers at the Fair.

Our manufacturers were only slightly represented at the State Fair, but the exceptions make up a highly creditable display in quality at least. H. Willets, from the carriage manufactory on the corner of Twelfth and State streets, had on exhibition several elegant buggies, that would do credit to any manufacturer east or west. Mr. Willets has been for several years known to our citizens for the excellence of his work. He uses only the choicest of eastern woods, and in style of finish has none who surpass him. At least this was the verdict at the Fair.

And in the same connection it deserves to be stated that John H. Kline, the veteran carriage builder was also well represented from his works No. 55 North Jefferson street. In carriages it was abundantly demonstrated that no one need go out of Chicago to procure vehicles of the best class.

Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.

Capt. Webb, U. S. A. and Colonel elect of the Douglas Brigade of this city, goes to St. Charles this morning to muster into service Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment at that place. This regiment is now nearly full and will next week be off for Washington. It is generous for the elder sister commonwealths of the East to thus place such implicit confidence in the arms and men of the West, and Pennsylvania never needed "protection" more than now, when her people are too busy with army contracts, themselves to furnish troops for the army of the Union. The West is generous and her people patriotic, and if the Eastern supply falls short our boys will go as willingly to the Potomac as to Memphis.

The New Regulation Cavalry Saddle.

When the Crimean Commission of our Army officers returned to this country, Gen. McClellan brought with him, among other objects that had attracted his attention, a saddle tree in use among the Russian cavalry, and it has become strictly the regulation saddle. The large demand for cavalry outfit, however, will not encourage or permit much restriction as to styles, and there is a large demand for all descriptions, as attested by the pressure upon saddles and saddlery stock throughout the North. Within the past two weeks a large order for saddles came from New York City to the well known house of Condict, Wooley & Co., of this city, but their home orders pressed upon them too heavily to allow them to attend to this latter call.

But we began with a reference to the new cavalry saddle, of which we were reminded by seeing one, a sample, procured by the above the above named firm to fill their order for the outfit of Col. Brackett's cavalry regiment now being enrolled in this city, at Cottage Grove.

It is a plain looking again, speaking of service in every part, as strong as wood, leather, iron and raw hide can make it. It is not unlike the open saddle of Mexico and California, has only a small flap, no cavalry valise or holsters. Instead of the former, a pair of saddle bags are strapped across under the cantle, and the trooper's belt contains his pistols. It is the reverse of ornamental, but then, this is no part of the real work of war.

Messrs. Condict, Wooley & Co., are now making the trees for these saddles, and are besides introducing the manufacture of other parts of saddlery stock here, particularly stirrups, one of these latter a heavy brass military stirrup, we have seen, and it is one of the best in style and finish we have ever seen.

This firm have sent out a portion of the outfit for Col. Fremont's cavalry regiment now at St. Charles, Kane county, and have the remainder in hand to be pushed forward rapidly. They work a double force of operatives and keep all their workrooms open and busy day and night.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL LOAN.

The Books to be Opened To-day in Chicago.

At the United States Custom House, on Monroe street, will be opened to-day, by Luther Haven, Esq., Deputy Collector of this port, the books of the National Loan. It is rare that public and private interest run so nearly in the same channel, and that a deed of substantial patriotism may be the source of certain and substantial profit, such as most certainly, in a time like the present may be pronounced a safe and certain investment at seven and three-tenths per centum, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for the subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

It was wise to place the terms of the subscription within access of the great body of the people, for hundreds of small hoards will be called out to be exchanged for these Treasury notes, since, in order to afford to all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as fifty dollars as well as for larger amounts; and that, should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in the distribution.

Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury notes of equal amount in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, or five thousand dollars. The interest at seven and three-tenths per annum will be, on the notes of fifty dollars, one cent; of one hundred dollars, two cents; of five hundred dollars, ten cents; of one thousand dollars, twenty cents; and of five thousand dollars, one dollar each day.

All Treasury notes issued will bear date of the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest; which coupons may be detached from the note and presented for payment separately.

Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid; and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon.

In order to secure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment of interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of ordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of this loan, but that an adequate specific proportion of the annual production is set apart, by taxation, for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment, beyond contingency, is thus insured.

The Treasury notes, which are already beginning to appear in business circles, are of the finest artistic finish, and in two colors, viz: The large outline "C" behind "United States," also the figures "$100" in tablet in each lower corner, are printed in green; the figures, lettering, portrait of General Scott, and all the coupons, are all in black ink. The back of the note is printed in green, with its amount very beautifully expressed in geometrical lathe work and figures. On one end of the back is also the indorsement, and on the other end the rate of interest per day, viz: 2 cents per day on the $100 note. The coupons are numbered and dated to expire every six months, and can be readily cut off and presented to the nearest branch office for payment at the times of maturity.

If the spirit and appreciation with which our citizens receive this opportunity to subscribe to the National Loan bear any proportion to the manner in which it was welcomed in other cities, Mr. Haven's office will witness a rush all throughout to-day and the period during which it is to remain open for this purpose.

The Champion Drill.

At the Champion Drill on Lake Shore Park, before the Military Committee of the Fair and numerous spectators, only one company appeared, and that, a corps made up from the Yates Phalanx at large, which had elected Frank B. Marshall their Captain, for the purpose of drilling for this prize. They had no arms, but went through the movements and facings in splendid style. They won and will do honor to the colors.

Presentation at Camp Webb.

Camp Webb was the locality of a very interesting occasion yesterday afternoon. Col. Julius White, of the Fremont Rifle Regiment, there encamped, was made the recipient of a splendid black charger at the hands of a number of Chicago merchants. The presentation speech was made by Hon. Geo. C. Bates, formerly of Detroit, and was handsomely answered by the Colonel. A fine sword and sash were also presented to him, accompanied by appropriate and brief speeches from Bishop Simpson, Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Hon. I. N. Arnold.

A fine sash and sword belt were also presented to Capt. J. H. Bell, of this regiment, by M. F. Tuley and Ira W. Buell, Esqrs., in behalf of the Chicago Bar.

Altogether it was the most pleasant scene Camp Webb has ever witnessed. We regret that a lack of space forbids a report of the eloquent and patriotic words spoken, and the enthusiasm which pervaded both soldiers and spectators. The gallant Colonel and the no less gallant Captain will never disgrace the emblems of respect thus donated by their friends but will prove themselves worthy the confidence reposed in them by patriotic endeavor and noble action. This fine regiment leaves to-night, it is expected, for St. Louis and we shall make it the occasion of a more detailed notice as regards its formation and organization.

INQUESTS.

Coroner James held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a dissipated and profligate woman, who lived in an alley near the City Armory. Her name was Mary Pursely, and the cause of her death, whisky. The testimony introduced showed that she was an habitual drunkard, and the evidence of the County Physician left no doubt as to the manner of her death.

An inquest was also held yesterday upon the body of one O'Niel, who was found about six o'clock in the morning in his night clothes lying upon the sidewalk in front of the Franklin House, on Franklin street. The deceased was about 34 years of age, and has a wife and six children living at Canton, Ill. He was a harness maker by occupation, and was in the city at the present time in search of occupation. Yesterday he was very much intoxicated, and it is supposed raised the window of his room on the second story in the night, and fell therefrom, receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

Investigation of the Charges against City Comptroller Ward.

The Committee of Six appointed at the last meeting of the Common Council to investigate the charges against Comptroller Ward met last evening at the Supervisor's room, Ald. Comisky in the Chair.

Ald. Colby moved that the City Clerk produce the original Smart paper, as some of the witnesses might be able to identify the writing and signature.

Mayor Rumsey introduced a copy made by Ald. Colby, and urged that the copy was sufficient. He insisted upon going on with the investigation.

Ald. Colby wanted to ascertain who wrote the paper. As ex-Mayor Wentworth had published a card alleging that the paper was a forgery, he wanted to investigate it.

Ex Mayor Wentworth (present as a witness)—"I know it to be so, Sir. I know the handwriting. I make a charge of forgery, Sir, and I will prove it."

Mayor Rumsey—"Ald. Colby told me yesterday that he had an affidavit from a man who had seen it written. I demand that he introduce that affidavit, if the original Smart paper is offered."

Ald Colby—"The paper was given to me in good faith, with the assertion that it was written by Smart. The taint of the thing, if there be any, is not upon me. After the publication of the card denying the authenticity of that paper, I called upon Flint, and Flint came forward and made affidavit." Without further discussion, Ald. Colby produced the affidavit.

Ald Hoyt—"I demand that all original papers of every description be introduced and placed in the proper hands."

A long discussion here ensued as to the custody of papers and documents, which finally resulted in consigning them to the charge of the City Clerk.

Ald. Hoyt called for the reading of the original Smart document, as follows:

THE "SMART" PAPER

"During Mayor Wentworth's first term as Mayor, S. D. Ward was Comptroller and I was Clerk. On the 19th of September, 1857, Ward gave to me a list of names with which to make up a pay-roll. On this list were five names of men whom I did not know. I asked Ward who they were. He said it did not make any difference; the roll must be made out with these names. They were to have $15 per week for the month of September. The sum total amounted to $200 I made out the roll. The names I did not know were John Rick, Gunder Veeder, Peter Foley, John and Hans Evans. When pay-day came, the money for the other men was sent to me with the pay-roll. The names I have written were affixed to the roll as if they had been paid.

"The same thing was done in October and November, on which occasion I reported it all to Mayor Wentworth. In November three false names were added, and the sum increased to eighteen dollars per week for the men then.

"One day toward the close of November I overheard the words of a conversation between Wentworth and Ward. They were in Wentworth's private room in the *Democrat* office. I was in the little room where Joe used to be. The printers had gone to dinner, and I could hear all that passed. Wentworth wanted to know what it all meant. Ward said at first that some one had robbed him of over $3,000, and he had tried to make it up in this way. Wentworth had some paper that he showed to Ward Then Ward cried and said he would confess all. He went on to say that he had used the names on the pay-roll to conceal the truth, as well from Wentworth as from the Treasurer; that, as Wentworth had told him to use a fictitious name for certain other purposes, he had pretended that these were the names of persons employed, and that the reports of what they had done were made up by him, and that Yates knew it. Here John grew very angry, and I thought he was going to kill Ward. But Ward went on to say that he had also endeavored to make up his deficiency by making out receipts for more than the amount paid, and procuring them to be signed. Here Wentworth and he moved off to another part of the room, and I did not hear anything more that was said for some time. But finally I heard Ward say, 'Yes—it will be as much as $3,800.' I shall also state that Frazer knows that Ward had defrauded the city, and on one occasion said to me that he was, however, all safe, as Wentworth knew it and had fixed it. This is all written with the understanding and promise that it shall never be used against Mayor Wentworth. SMART.

"Chicago, Sept. 20, 1859."

The following affidavit was then read:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COOK COUNTY. }

The document signed "Smart," presented by Ald. Wm. Colby to the Common Council of this city on Wednesday night last was written by Dr. W. I. Smart on the night of its date, in my presence and given by him to me, It has remained in my possession ever since until the 1st day of this month when I gave it to Ald. Colby.

C. C. FLINT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.] PETER H. WITT, Notary Public.

Ex-Mayor Wentworth was called and deposed substantially as follows:

TESTIMONY OF EX-MAYOR WENTWORTH.

I know Dr. Smart's hand-writing; this (the Smart paper) is not in his hand-writing in my opinion; *I know* it is not; I think I know this handwriting but I decline to identify it here; I will do so before a Grand Jury if occasion offers. This paper was written by a first class scholar; Smart was not a scholar; he was a poor writer and was particularly bad on capitals. The writing of this is in a disguised hand; the first part of it is a poor attempt to imitate Dr Smart's hand-writing, but before the close the writer overdoes it and my old friend leaks out. The writer of this document put on the signature "Smart" that he might escape the Penitentiary. Smart always signed himself "W. I. Smart;" I shall know where Smart is in a day or two; he will come here a great deal sooner than the writer of this paper.

Mr. Wentworth here read the paper and pronounced it false in all its assertions, testifying that the Comptroller had nothing to do in the least with paying the policemen at the time of the trouble about the fictitious pay-rolls, and had no means of knowing how these men were paid. This witness's testimony closed with an endorsement of the Comptroller's character and all his official acts.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES LAUNDER.

James Launder was the next witness called, and dignified his profession of pawn-broking by styling himself a Commission Merchant. (Laughter.) This witness deposed that he was a detective policeman in 1857, appointed by Captain Yates, and received pay as such. He was to have $7 per week, but he only received $49 for the whole year's services. No money was ever drawn upon his name for fictitious purposes that he knew of. He had heard it intimated that Ward pocketed the money belonging to him, and he believed it from the fact that in a suit brought against the city to recover the money due him, Ward testified to facts which he pronounced untrue. Upon this point, however, during cross-examination by the Comptroller, the testimony fell to the ground.

TESTIMONY OF C. C. FLINT.

C. C. Flint was called, and on examination of the "Smart" paper, pronounced it to be a copy made by himself. The original was at his room. The witness explained, that he had made a mistake, and given the copy instead of the original to Ald. Colby. The way in which Smart came to write this statement was as follows: He and Smart used to have frequent talks about human depravity, and the depravity of office-holders in particular. One night Smart approached Flint and intimated that he had some information to divulge concerning the fictitious pay-roll system. Flint accordingly took him at once to his room, and Smart wrote out the statement, and at its conclusion he, (Flint) copied it. It was then laid away with other papers until lately, when the copy was given to Ald. Colby.

The witness endorsed Smart as being poor but honest, and, as his name indicates, smart and capable! The witness further alleged that several persons had spoken to him of transactions of Comptroller Ward which they deemed dishonest. Among them were John McBean, a man named Goldsmidt and A. C. Ellithorpe. At the close of his testimony, the Committee requested the witness to produce the original document at the next meeting of the Committee.

Jacob Rehm was next called, but as he knew of nothing save by hearsay, his evidence was immaterial.

John C. Miller testified to certain matters connected with the pay roll system, which have been detailed before, and are well known to the public. The Committee adjourned at eleven o'clock, to resume the investigation this evening.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Committees who are expected to report are requested to meet at half past two. E. F. DICKINSON, Secy.

☞ Sargent's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters are most valuable medicine for debility, etc. Prepared by Sargent, Druggist, Randolph and State sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.—Charles Andrews, dealer in window shades, paper hangings, &c., at 87 Randolph street, is selling at cost his entire stock. Here is a chance to cover your walls at a low figure. se13-4t

MILITARY BOOKS.—By the War Department—Cavalry Tactics, Infantry Tactics, Army Regulations, Ellsworth's Zouave Drill, The Young Recruit, and all other war books, for sale at low prices at the Military Bookstore of P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street Chicago. se13-6t

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get *new styles* at low figures, 182 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 10, 1861. se10-26t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26 26t

☞ Cook & McLain, 123 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

IMPORTANT.—The only reliable route between Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville, is the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Rail Road. It is forty miles the shortest, and two hours the quickest route. Two Express Trains leave the West Side Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, daily as follows: Express Mail, 6 05 a. m., arriving at Indianapolis at 2 p. m., Cincinnati 6.05 p. m., Louisville 11.00 p. m. Night Express, 7.40 p. m., arriving at Indianapolis 4.00 a. m., Cincinnati 7.00 a. m., Louisville 11.00 a. m. This is the only line running two through trains from Chicago to Cincinnati daily, without change of cars. Elegant sleeping cars, with Hapgood's improved *ventilator* attached, run on night trains. Freight and Ticket Office, 133 Randolph street, under Sherman House. se16x2t

MILITARY MATTERS.

Attention Volunteers!—Lyon Rifles.

Capt. Hequembourg has opened a recruiting office just north of the Clark street bridge, where good men will be gladly accepted and expenses paid—and pay from enlistment.

This regiment is to be armed with the short Enfield rifle, with sabre bayonet and side arms to match, and is designed to be in every respect equal to the best regiment in the field. se13x1w

Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.

Col. Farnsworth's regiment of cavalry is in camp at St. Charles, and is filling up rapidly. The tents and uniforms are ready. Capt. W. H. Medill is raising a company for this regiment. Enquire at the TRIBUNE counting-room, of Geo. E. Williston, for particulars. 3t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.—The following is the list of vessels which passed this port on Monday, 16th:

UP—Propellers Chicago, Ranger, Iowa, Ogdensburgh, Ontario, Akron; barks Alexander, E S Adams; brig J S Harvey; schooners S G Andrews, Return, Mary Morton, Galinda, Cuba, T Y Avery, S N Kimball, E C Roberts.

DOWN—Propellers Plymouth, Galena, Racine, Buckeye. barks Cleveland, Jesse Hoyt, B S Shepard, Three Bells, City of Milwaukee, Invincible; brigs Mahoning, E W Cross, Liverpool, Robert Burns; schooners Sweepstakes, J B Chapin, L B Goldsmith, Lime Rock, Ostrich, W B Hibbard, W J Preston, Sasco, J S Newhouse, Darien, Exchange, San Jacinto, Enterprise, Wing of the Morning, Mary B Hale, Baltic, S Robinson, Lucy Raab, Monsoon, Ketchum, Hanover, M Ballard, Guido, Ben Flint.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th—		
Bark Gem, (Kingston)	Kingston,	Toledo.
Schr Mount Vernon,	do,	Chicago.
Schr Catharine,	Hamilton,	Toledo.
On the 14th—		
Prop Vermont,	Ogds'g, Osw'go,	Cleveland.
Prop Wisconsin,	Oswego,	do.
Bark Gibraltar,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr D L Couch,	Ogds'b'gh,	Detroit.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th—		
Prop St Lawrence,	Toledo,	Montreal.
Schr Maize,	do,	Oswego.
Schr Mail,	Cleveland,	do.
Schr Ruby,	do,	do.
Schr James Coleman,	Morphet,	Kingston.
On the 14th—		
Prop Protection,	Toledo,	Quebec.
Brig Seminole,	do,	Oswego.
Schr Mary,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr Britannia,	Port Dover,	Oswego.
Scow Diana,	Cattaraugus,	StCath'ines
Schr Cornwell,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Brig Baltimore,	do,	Montreal.
Bark London,	Bear Creek,	Kingston.
Scow Phoenix,	Toledo,	Toronto.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1446, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 31 Franklin street.

LETTER HEADINGS AND ENVELOPES, with National Emblems in colors, tastefully got up to order, at TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

The money market is working quite smoothly and comfortably. We hear no complaints of any lack of currency, though the amount that daily changes hands in the produce and other transactions of the city is enormous. The State Banks of Iowa, Indiana and Ohio furnish the largest part of the circulation. Some of our Illinois banks that have made their securities ample, are owned by responsible men, and whose bills are redeemable in this city, are gradually finding a circulation. There is still a perfect medley of Canada and Eastern currency circulating; but the latter will gradually disappear, if exchange should go much above ¼ of 1 per cent. premium. Currency that will not buy exchange at ¼@⅜ should at once be tabooed by our active business public.

Exchange on the street was abundant, and holders were glad to get par for it. The banks paid par@⅛ to customers, selling generally at ¼. Some tried to charge ⅜, but it was above the average of the market. Gold is not quite so plenty; selling rate ⅛@¼ premium for currency.

STOCK MARKET.

The following are the quotations of the New York Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	72¾	72¾
Galena	68¾	69¼
Rock Island	43½	43½
Burlington & Quincy	60¾	60¾
Tennessee 6s	43	42¾
Missouri 6s	42¾	42¾
North Carolina 6s	60½	60¾
Virginia 6s	51½	51¾

First board dull; second board steady.

ST. LOUIS ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of this Road for the week ending Sept. 15:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$14,769 40	$8,666 52
Freight	13,555 39	14,104 29
Sundries	815 33	818 34
Total	29,159 12	23,589 15
Military service	23,780 78	
	$52,077 90	
Increase	28,488 75	
Total this month to date	74 142 93	48,879 29
Total since 1st January	709,188 23	646,146.41

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Sept. 14.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	46,494	936,852	343,214
Wheat, bu	686 288	9,994,496	7,764 680
Corn, bu	1,604,002	19,895 129	13,606 034
Oats, bu	29,730	1,088,598	993,187
Rye, bu	4,883	291,698	167,288
Barley, bu	3,321	92,192	256,142
Seeds, lbs	517,490	4,528,508	4,434,105
Potatoes, bu	909	223,185	162,345
Beef, bbls	....	4,050	1,104
Pork, bbls	8	23,946	13,773
Cut Meats, lbs	115,200	6,595,694	6,788,928
Lard, lbs	2,160	6,298,157	3,979 599
Tallow, lbs	6,893	430 394	206 348
Live Hogs, No	3,570	177,967	106,745
Dres'd Hogs, No	....	144,115	45,309
Beef Cattle, No	4,662	109 947	91 939
Hides, lbs	153,734	7,483 895	6,256,458
Wool, lbs	57,871	558,594	657,787
Lumber, feet	4,894,709	150,644,052	179,811,141
Shingles, No	1,765,000	39,018,500	96,300,500
Lath, pcs	993,000	14,833,750	18,908,956
Timber, feet	180,000	565,673	2,445,100
Posts, No	....	313,874	293,308
Pickets, No	....	186,500	696,300
Wood, cords	961	53,178	60,581
Staves, No	187,000	6,035,294	4,871,663
Salt, bbls	18,888	248 795	104,800
Highwines, bbls	2,034	57,784	48,945
Fish, pkgs	252	23,292	22,733
Butter, lbs	116,101	1,192,184	1,044,331
Dried Fruit, lbs	2,400	5,588,146	1,111,941
Apples, bbls	4,594	56,828	36,321
Broom Corn, lbs	....	376,231	115,522
Mill Stuffs, lbs	285,585	7,891,686	7,644,987
Lead, lbs	440,370	9,512,464	9,494,326
Coal, tons	5,002	77,868	62,294

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Sept. 14.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bris	31,328	959,968	370 371
Wheat, bu	749,497	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	1,172,496	16,779 291	11,498 464
Oats, bu	149,268	1,439,777	774,008
Rye, bu	26,640	268,688	48,921
Barley, bu	....	145,535	61 295
Seeds, lbs	348,894	3,191 835	5,447 791
Potatoes, bu	....	263,022	26,943
Beef, bris	401	10,935	10,865
Pork, bris	1,048	87,696	26,356
Cut Meats, lbs	326,516	23,451 367	9,843 610
Lard, lbs	662	12,112 861	6,754,485
Tallow, lbs	1,000	1,186,489	1,394,444
Live Hogs, no	8,034	94,312	74 651
Dressed Hogs, no	....	59,972	17,862
Beef Cattle, no	3,049	83,103	76 565
Hides, lbs	104 196	4,379,550	7,128 578
Wool, lbs	51,822	445,418	788 679
Lumber, ft	3,505,480	124,221 846	164,784 514
Shingles, no	1,920,000	60 713,473	129 439,329
Lath, pcs	2,250 000	103,637,750	45,274 974
Timber, ft	24 000	643 295	468,027
Posts, no	8,196	492,465	290 756
Pickets, no	....	81,983	145,729
Wood, cords	....	295	386
Staves, no	240,000	4,610 850	1,492,648
Salt, bris	9,173	101,464	125,625
Highwines, bris	941	46 355	35,468
Fish, pkgs	206	9,138	73,717
Butter, lbs	26,670	1,069 506	1,188 448
Dried Fruit, lbs	1,310	878 161	536,561
Apples, bris	473	7,062	4 488
Broom Corn, lbs	58 9-3	1,504,466	810,952
Mill Stuffs, lbs	1,020	354 669	1,410,447
Lead, lbs	240,730	4,795 753	7,907,421
Coal, tons	650	34,698	43,330

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	512	5282	91140	38	2232	
G. & C. U. R.R.	1640	37578	3492	1060	....	375
R. I. R.R.	1500	16450	4990	....	350	400
Ill. C. R.R.	2687	19950	45300	800	360	....
C. B. & Q. R.R.	1067	14258	10270	125	....	....
N. W. R. R.	2142	10142	1260	30	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	1083	4205	12950	....	350	....
Total	10631	107905	168812	1968	3262	775

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu
Canal	....	44030	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	....	....	....	....	14	....
R. I. R.R.	....	....	....	....	225	....
Ill. C.	1390	12000	15900	....	400	....
C. B. & Q. R.R.	173	2675	....	....	187	....
N. W. R. R.	....	3874	4072	2600	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	180	....	4163	16950	322	....
Total	1643	61160	23475	19050	1158	15

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1300	....	120800	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	16600	16000	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	26000	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	15000	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	875	6000	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	10000	....	....	....
To Goderich	1206	12000	....	225	....	....
To other ports	6	....	500	....	500	....
Total	3387	34600	184100	725	500	....

The leading markets to-day were active and unsettled. There was a good inquiry for Spring extra Flour, but in consequence of the extreme firmness of holders, there was less activity. About 3000 brls changed hands, at $3 50@4 05 for medium to good spring extras. Winter wheat brands were dull and neglected.

The wheat market opened excited and buoyant, and prices ran up 1c above yesterday's extreme quotations; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, a reaction took place, and the market closed 1c below the closing prices of yesterday. Winter wheat was dull and neglected. About 150,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 95c for No. 1 White; 83c for No. 1 Red; 78c for No. 2 Red; 75@78c for No. 1 Spring; and 70@73c for No. 2 Spring.

The Corn market advanced ½@1c per bushel, and was active; but closed less buoyant. About 175,000 bushels changed hands, at 24½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 22½@23c for Mixed in store.

Oats were firm but inactive. Rye was scarce and firm. Highwines were sold at 13½c.

Freights were active and a shade firmer—with liberal engagements at the following rates: corn to Oswego, 18c; wheat to Oswego, 19c; corn to Buffalo, 13@14c; wheat to Buffalo, 14c.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market,

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

FREIGHTS—In the early part of the week there was a scarcity of vessels, and rate ruled ½@1c higher than during the week previous; but in the latter part of the week a large fleet of vessels arrived and rates ruled easier—13c for corn and 14c for wheat to Buffalo being the current quotations.

TO-DAY rates were firmer. The engagements were:—To Kingston: schr Quebec, wheat, at 18c. To Oswego: schrs Star of Hope and Thornton, corn, at 18c; schr Wild Rover, wheat, at 19c; prop Ottawa, corn, via Sarnia, at 18c. To Buffalo: brig N. M. Standart, Canopus, bark David Morris, corn, at 13c; schr Wm. Fiske, rejected corn at 13½c; brig Robert Hollister, rejected corn, at 14c; brig F. B. Gardner, and schrs Live Oak and Lady of the Lake, wheat at 14c; prop Fountain City, wheat, at 15½c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—During the past few days the railroads have advanced their rates 10c per brl on flour to New York, Boston and other Atlantic cities, and 5c per 100 lbs on fourth class goods. The following is the tariff table:

	2d. class.	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour
Detroit, rail	40	30	20	40
Toledo, rail	40	30	20	40
Dunkirk, N. Y. Rail	64	51	31	68
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	52	43	26	55
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	68	54	33	65
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	56	46	26	55
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	65	48	90
Prescott by rail	90	65	46	90
Alb'y, Troy & Sch'y by lake	1 15	75	58	1 15
Albany and Sch't'dy, by lake	1 03	68	58	1.05
New York, rail	1.15	68	60	1.20
New York, lake	1.03	60	55	1.10
Boston, rail	1.25	73	65	1.30
Boston, lake	1.13	65	60	1 20
Boston, rail, lake ocean	1.10	64	57½	1.15
Boston via G Trunk, by rail	1.25	73	65	1 30
Portland, rail	1.25	73	65	1.30
Danville Junction, by rail	1 25	75	63	1.25
Hartford and N. Haven rail	1.25	73	65	1.30
Hartford and N. Haven, lake	1.13	65	60	1.20
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.25	73	65	1.30
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.13	65	60	1.20
Providence, R. I., rail	1.25	73	65	1.30
Providence, R. I., lake	1.13	65	60	1.20
Cleveland, rail	45	35	25	55
Erie, by rail	55	43	33	65
Wheeling, by rail	70	50	33	65
Pittsburg, rail	65	45	33	65
Pittsburg, lake	58	41	30	60
Philadelphia, rail	97	60	55	1.10
Philadelphia, lake	90	58	52	1.05
Baltimore, rail	97	60	55	1.10
Baltimore, lake	90	58	52	1.05
Cincinnati, O., rail	55	40	30	50

FLOUR—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour during the week:

	Receipts.	*Shipped.*
By Lake	150	16,082
By Canal	1,106	3
By G. & C. U. RR.	8,499	....
By I. C. RR.	7,118	....
By C. & R. I. RR.	10,561	....
By C. B. & Q. RR.	8,898	....
By C. & St. Louis RR.	3,247	1
By Chicago & N. West'n R. R.	6,585	....
By Chicago & Mill RR.	No report	....
By Mich. Cent. RR.	330	....
By Mich. South. RR.	....	12,898
By P. & Ft. W. RR.	90	3,650
Total last week	46,494	34,333
Total previous week	44,727	40,236
Corresponding week, 1860	30,878	24,207
Corresponding week, 1859	30,624	15,956

There is a very active demand for good spring extra flour, and notwithstanding an advance of 10c per brl in freights, we note an improvement on the week of 10@15c per brl. The demand is chiefly by New York and Philadelphia buyers—the inquiry for New England being very light. Winter wheat flour is is in rather better request, but there is no improvement to note in prices. Rye flour is dull. Corn Meal is in limited demand and steady.

The following are the closing quotations of flour, etc:

White winter extras	$4 60@4.85
Red winter extras	3 90@4 50
Spring extra Flour, choice	4.10@4 37½
" " " good	3 75@4.00
" " " common to fair	3.40@3.70
Superfine, common to choice	2.50@3 40
Rye Flour	2.00@....
Corn Meal, unbolted, per ton	9.00@10 00
" " bolted, per ton	11.00@12 00
Middlings, per ton	8.00@10 00
Bran and Shorts	3.50@4.00

To-day there was a very firm feeling among holders, but the market was less active—full prices, however, being paid. Sales were: 100 brls "Chatsworth" spring extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Commercial" do at $4 05 del; 96 brls "Eldorado," 100 brls "Island" and 300 brls good spring extra—all at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Highland Mills" do at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Aeolian Mills" at $3 85 del; 800 brls fair extra at $3.85 del; 200 brls fair extra at $3 75 del; 100 brls "Ohio State" at $3.70 del; 100 brls "City Mills" at $3.65 del; 100 brls medium spring extra at $3.60 del; 100 brls "Loda Mills" on p. t. 150 brls "Island Queen" white winter on p. t.; 50 brls "Cold Creek" superfine at $3.00 del; 400 brls "Clarendon" at $3.87½ del; 200 brls "Ellsworth" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Loch Leven" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "United States" super at $3.27½ del; 100 brls "Western" super at $3 10 del; 50 brls "Clinton" extra at $3.50 del.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of wheat during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*
By Lake	150	731,875
By Canal	20,551	....
By G. & C. U. R R.	227,823	....
By Ill. C. RR.	96 750	....
By C. & R. I. RR.	106,150	....
By C. B. &Q. RR.	117,790	....
By C Alton & St. Louis RR.	9 800	....
By C. & N. W. RR.	44,350	....
By C. & Mil. R. R. (No report)	....	....
By Mich. Cent, RR	485	....
By Mich. South. RR.	....	2,406
By Pitts. & Ft. W. RR.	400	5,186
Total last week	626,398	749,487
Total previous week	594 412	633,098
Corresponding week in 1860	948,644	684,149
Corresponding week in 1859	581,493	397,868

Quite a reaction has taken place in the wheat market since the date of our last weekly review, and we note an advance in prices of 10@12c per bushel on spring and 7@9c per bushel on winter grades. The receipts of winter wheat, especially white, are still light, and the transactions are principally confined to spring grades. This advance in prices has taken place mainly within the past three days, during which the market has been unusually excited and active.

TO-DAY at the opening the feeling was buoyant, and the tendency was decidedly upward; but less favorable intelligence from New York served to cause a reaction, and prices of spring wheat declined 1c below the closing quotations of yesterday. Winter wheat was quiet and neglected. The sales were as follows:—WINTER—800 bu No. 1 White in store at 95c; 1200 bu No. 1 Red in store at 83c; 2000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 78c. SPRING—15,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c; 20,000 bu do at 77½c; 15,000 bu do at 77c; 3000 bu do at 77¼c; 3000 bu do at 76½c; 12,000 bu do at 76c; 2000 bu do at 75½c; 6000 bu do at 75c; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 25,000 bu do at 72½c; 6000 bu do at 72c; 5000 bu do at 71½c; 6000 bu do at 71c; 1000 bu do at 70½c; 1000 bu do at 70c.

Sales by sample were as follows; 55 bags white at 90c on track; 68 bags do at 95c on track; 300 bags Spring at 76c on track.

CORN.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of corn during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
By Lake	....	1,170,573
By Canal	595,169	....
By Galena & Chicago U. RR.	37,533	....
By Illinois Central Railroad	244,300	....
By Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	52,600	....
By Chi., Bur. & Quincy R.R.	124,227	....
By Chicago, Alton & St. L. R.R.	19,740	....
By Chicago & N. Western R.R.	1,440	....
By Chi. & Mil R. R. (no reports)	....	....
By Michigan Cen. R. R.	....	....
By Mich. South. R. R.	....	1,487
By Pittsburgh Railroad	....	425
Total last week	1,605,009	1,172,485
Total previous week	990 647	1,462,586
Corresponding week in 1860	215,411	183,989
Corresponding week in 1859	57,856	51,364

The Corn market during the last week has been active and buoyant, and we have at last the pleasure of recording an advance in prices of 3@3½c per bushel. The demand is principally for immediate shipment; but there is also considerable speculative demand, under the impression that the market will now steadily advance.

TO-DAY the market advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were:—50,000 bushels Canal Mixed at 24½c afloat; 40,000 bu do at 25c f. o. b.; 130,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c; 15,000 bu do at 22½c; 1,000 bu do 22½c.

OATS—Received last week, 29,730 bu; shipped, 149 268 bu. There is a good inquiry for oats by shippers, and the market closes firm at an advance on the week of ½@1c per bushel. Sales, 500 bu No. 1 in store at 14c.

RYE—Received last week, 4,884 bu; shipped, 26,640 bu. There has been but a light supply of rye during the past week and the market is firm and bare—closing with plenty of buyers at 25c.

BARLEY—Received last week, 3,321 bu; none shipped During the past week there has been more inquiry for choice samples of Barley, and the market is decidedly firmer—extra lots selling at 35@40c. A few small lots of No. 2 in store have also changed hands at 20c—at which the market closes quiet.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a good demand for Timothy Seed and the market has an upward tendency, To-day the sales were:—25 sks prime at $1.55; 280 sks fair at $1 50.

CLOVER SEED—The demand for Clover Seed is yet light, as well as the supply, and the market is nominal at $4@4.50.

HIGHWINES—The demand for Highwines by shippers is very light and the market is dull—prices showing a decline on the week of ½@1c per gal. Sales 48 brls country at 13½c; 40 brls city in lots to the trade at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31½@32½c.

PROVISIONS—There is actually no demand for Provisions of any kind, and the market is dull and nominal. The stock of Mess Pork is light and we quote it nominal at $13@14. Lard is in limited request at 7¼@7½c.

TALLOW—There is a good shipping demand for Tallow and the market is firm at 7c for prime city. Country tallow sells at 6½@6¾c, according to quality.

HIDES—There is a fair inquiry for Hides and the market is steady. We quote as follows:

Dry Flint	8½@9
Dry Salted	7@7½
Green Salted	4½@5
Green Country	3½@4

WOOL—There is a good demand for coarse grades of wool, and the market is firm, but fine is neglected. We quote:

Common to ¼ blood	20@24
¼ to ½ blood	24@26
¾ blood	26@27
Full blood	27@29

Unwashed common wool sells generally at 12½c ℔, and burry at 10c ℔.

BROOM CORN—The demand for shipment is active and the market steady, at $50.00@75.00 per ton.

TO-DAY 10 tons good were sold at $62.50.

FRUIT—APPLES—The supply is heavy and the market is very dull at $1 00@1.25 for common, and $1 25@1 50 for fair to good. Some extra lots are sold at $1.75, but the sale is light. PEACHES—The receipts from Michigan are very heavy, and the market rules dull and lower with sales at 50c @$1.50 per basket for medium to extra choice. Inferior sell at 30@50c. GRAPES—In good supply at 10c per ℔. LEMONS—In limited demand at $9.00 per case.

GROCERIES—The market for sugars is firm and advancing. Coffees are quiet and firm. We quote:

SUGARS—	N. O. common	—@—c
	" good common	—@—c
	" fair	—@—c
	" fully fair to prime	—@—c
	Cuba Sugars	8½@8¾c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	10½@
	" crushed, granulated and granulated	11¾@—c
MOLASSES—	N. Y. Sugar House	30@33c
	Portland	—@—
	Plantation	35@38c
	N. Y. Syrups	40@44c
	Golden Syrup	48@50c
COFFEE—	Rio	15½@16½c
	Maracaibo	—@—
	Santa	—@—
	O. G. Java	—@—c
	Mocha	—@22c
RICE—		6½@7c
SPICES—	Cassia	35@37c
	Pepper	13@14c
	Allspice	13@14c
	Cloves	14@15c
TEAS—	Fine Young Hyson	75@80c
	Black Teas	60@85c

HAY—The supply is fair and market quiet. The following are the quotations at Frisbie Bros., 45 Market st.; Pressed Timothy, $9@10 ℔ ton; Pressed Prairie, $6 50@7; Loose Prairie, $4@4.50; Loose Timothy, $5@6.

FISH—The market is dull and lower. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.25	@2.50
No 2 "	2 00	@2.25
No 1 Trout, hf brls	2.00	@ —
No 2 "	1.75	@ —
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@5.00

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@0; Rosin, $5.25@5.60—market firm with an advancing tendency.

BEANS—There is an active demand for Beans, and the market is firm, at 90@$1.00 for common to good, and $1.05@1.37½ for good to prime.

CHEESE—Hamburgh, 7¼@8c; Western Reserve, 5½@6c; Illinois, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Common firkin in good supply at 6@7c; Dairy in request, at 9@11c. To-day 200 kegs common sold at 6c.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 6@6½c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens $1 25@1.50 ℔ doz.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In fair demand and steady at $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz.

POTATOES—In good supply, with a fair demand at 25@30c ℔ bu.

WOOD—Supply light and market firm, at $4.75 @5.00 for Beech and Maple by the cargo. Hickory scarce at $5.50@6.25.

COAL—We quote the market for cargoes as follows:—Lehigh, $6 50@6 75; Scranton Egg, $4.80 @5 00; Newcastle, $2 [illegible]@3.50; Briarhill, $4.00; Chippewa, $3.50@4.00; Mineral Ridge, $4.00; Blossburgh, $5.25.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—The following are the earnings of this road for the week ending Sept. 15:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$26,990 77	$36,493 31	$9,497.46 Dec.
Passengers	9,118.13	13,843 63	4,725 50 Dec.
Mails, &c	1,250 00	1,100 00	150 00 Dec.
Total	$36,308 90	$51,486.77	$14,871.96 Dec.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c, during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week end'g Sep. 14.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	4,894,907	6,914,000	9,987,385
Shingles, no	1,765,000	586,000	1,795,000
Lath, pcs	993,000	254,000	814,000
Timber, ft	180,000	....	41,778
Posts, no	....	5,400	3,000
Pickets, no	....	300	65,540

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake	....	....	....
By Canal	798.445	971,750	396,000
By G. & C. U. R. R.	681,910	311,500	1,156,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	855 900	635 000	568,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	183 281	460.000	68,000
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	599,666	273 000	161,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	484,988	18,750	....
By C. & N. W. R R.	139,296	9,000	15,100
By C. & Mil. no report.	....	....	....
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	....	....	....
By Mich South. R. R.	2,000	....	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	135,000	....	....
Total last week	3,505.480	1,920,000	2,250,000
Total previous week	4,545.987	2,320,500	2,624,000
Corres'ing week, '60	6,195,591	5,195.245	945 245
" " '59	4,001.168	2,258,600	1,184,650

The business in cargoes during the week has been light, on account of the limited offerings; but the market is still firm, and the tendency is upward. The following sales were made: Cargo of Helfenstein, from Green Bay, mostly strips, at $7.25 for strips and $7,00 for boards; cargo of schr Gipsey, from Muskegon, mill run, at $6.75; cargo of schr Commencement, from Holland, common, at $6.75; cargo of schr Foster, from Holland, at $7 00; cargo of schr Grace A. Green, from Muskegon, mill run, at $7 12½; cargo of prop Barber, from Grand River, at $6.50, and another at $6.75; cargo of schr Magnet, at $6.75; cargo of schr Speed, at $6.75; cargo of schr Arrow, from Kalamazoo, at $6 25; cargo of schr Cygnet, at $7.12½; cargo of schr Live Oak, at $7.25; cargo of schr Col. Glover, at $6 60; cargo of schr Rand, at $7.25.

The demand in the yards this week was more active, on account of the State Fair drawing to the city a large number of country dealers, and prices are firm. Common lumber is selling at $7.50 for Lake Michigan lumber, and $7.75@8 00 for Saginaw boards.

Shingles are scarce and firm at $2 37½@2.50 for A's by the cargo.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board of canal boats and railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$35.00@
Second Clear	34.00@
Third Clear	15.00@16.00
Common Boards, dry	7.50@
Long Joists, Common	9.00@10.00
Stock Boards	8.50@
Fencing, dry	7.50@
Common Flooring, undressed	11.00@12.00
Clear do do	18.00@
Siding, Clear	12.00@
" Common	10.00@
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	2.75@3.00
do do No. 1	2.25@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@3.00
Lath	1.50@
Posts, ℔ 100	7.00@10.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—ASHES—Steady, with sales of 50 brls at $5.25 for both pots and pearls.

FLOUR—Has again advanced 5@10c per brl, with good demand for export and fair inquiry for home consumption Sales 23,200 brls at $4.60@4.90 for rejected; $4.70@4 80 for super state; $5 15@5.20 for extra state; $4.70@4 85 for super western; $5 05@5.30 for common to medium extra western; $5 35@5.45 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $5 55@6.25 for trade brands—market closing quite firm. Canada flour doing better. Sales 550 brls at $4 70@4.80 for super, and $5.10@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2 50@3.75. Corn meal more active, with sales of 500 brls Brandywine at $3@3.05, and 100 brls Jersey at $2 75.

WHISKY—Market moderately active. Sales 1200 brls at 18¾@19c, chiefly at the latter price.

GRAIN—Supply of wheat pretty large and with moderate export demand. Market scarcely so firm; prices, however, are without any decided change. Sales, 26,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 06 @1,09—the latter price for very choice, 19 000 bu Northwestern club at $1.08, 13,000 bu Racine spring at $1.09, 62,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.08 @1 10, 300 bu Green Bay spring at $1 12 38,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 11@1.12, 1000 very choice do at $1.13, 78,000 bu winter red western at $1.14@1.20, 15 000 very inferior do at $1 11, 16,100 bu amber Michigan at $1 21, 24,000 white Ohio at $1 25@1.[illegible], 6060 white Illinois at $1 28¾, 4700 white Michigan at $1.29@1.30, and 5000 white Kentucky at $1 29@1 30. Rye quiet and firm at 68@70c as to quality. Barley dull and nominal. Corn about 1c higher with moderate export and fair speculative demand. Sales 192,000 bu at 49½@52½c for inferior to common mixed western, 53@54c for shipping do, 55c for western yellow and 58c for white western. Oats scarce and firm at 27@31c for Canada and 33½@35c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork, market less active but prices without material change. Sales 1,150 brls at $14 50 for mess and $9 75@10 for prime. Beef continues quiet and steady. Sales 200 brls at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5 50 for mess; $9@11.25 for repacked mess, and $12 75@13 50 for extra mess. In prime mess beef and beef hams there is nothing of moment doing and prices nominally unchanged. Cut meats are quiet with sales of 38 pkgs at 4@4½c for shoulders and 5@6½c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard steady with sales of 460 brls at 8@9½c. Butter in moderate demand for export at 7@10c for Ohio and 8@14c for state. Cheese rather more steady at 5@7c for common to good; 7½c for very choice state.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw is very firm; sales 873 hhds at 7½@8c for Cuba, 8c for Porto Rico; 140 bxs Havana at 8½c; 360 hhds Melado and 145 bags Manilla p t. Molasses firm with moderate home trade; sales 25 brls Cuba at 30c; 100 brls N O at 35c; 50 hhds Porto Rico at 35@38c, and by auction 50 hhds do at 30@33½c, cash.

STOCKS—Better, but market without activity. Pan, 110; Mich So guar, 29; Harl pref, 35; Erie pref, 46; N Y C, 73; B, 60; Pacific Mail, 81; Del & Huds, 82½; Ill coupons bonds, 83; N C 6s, 61; Tenn 6s, 42½; Cal 7s, 48½; Mo 6s, 43½; Treasury 6s 2 years, 98½; U S 5s '74, coupons, 78½; U S 6s, '81, coupons, 87½.

OSWEGO, Sept 17.—FLOUR—unchanged. Sales 475 brls fancy, from spring wheat.

WHEAT—less active Sales 2500 No 2 Chicago spring at 94; 1000 do at 95, and 34,000 bu winter red western at $1.10. Corn quiet. Sales last night of 6000 bu Ill. at 41. Barley scarce. Sales 4000 bu Canadian on p t.

CANAL FREIGHTS—quiet, owing to scarcity of boats.

LAKE IMPORTS—7100 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—18,500 bu wheat, 6000 bu corn, 12,300 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....Sept. 17.

Stmr Minnesota, Clark, Sarnia, 255 cds wood from Grand Haven.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Prairie State, Miller Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Bark Pacific, Young, Buffalo, 225 m lumber from Menominee.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto, 190 m lumber, 60 m pickets, 12 m lath.
Bark Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Colborne, 18 cds wood.
Bark Prince of Wales, Graham, Wallaceburgh.
Bark Canada, Nelson, Kingston
Brig J B Gardner, Carey, Buffalo, 240 m lumber, 90 m lath from Green Bay.
Brig Bay City, Gelpp, Buffalo, 220 tons coal.
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Green Bay, 110 m lumber.
Brig Robert Helfenstein, Baker, Bay City, 165 m lumber.
Brig Mariner, Hackett, Cleveland, 238 tons coal.
Brig Rio Grande, Carr, Kingston, stone.
Brig Sir C Napier, Horne, Kingston.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay, 140 m lumber, 530 m shingles.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay, 140 m lumber.
Prop Mendota, Weick, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Scow Storm, Williams, White Lake, 200 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Oliver Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Port Washington, 36 cds wood.
Schr H N Gates, Welsh, Sand Bay, 25 cds wood.
Schr Son and Heir, Davis, Colborne.
Schr J P Mack, Bryant, Colborne.
Schr Dauntless, Vance, Colborne.
Schr H W H Merritt, Murray, Colborne.
Schr Lady of the Lakes, Stephens, Colborne, 170,245 staves, from New Baltimore.
Schr Coquette, Chisholm, Colborne, 400 brls salt.
Schr Queen of the West, Ferguson, Green Bay 150 m lumber.
Schr Shook, Kelly, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr Rosesteel, Carley, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lum'r.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 93 cds wood.
Schr Active, Just, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Irwin, Sherman, Two Rivers, 40 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville, 94 cords wood.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay, 130 m lumber, 40 m lath, 200 cedar posts.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Dog Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Fander, Holland, 65 m lumber.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Wolf River, 1,800 r r ties, 20 cords wood.
Schr Harbinger, Johnson, Port Washington, 100 cds wood.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 18 m lumber, 36 cds wood, 14 m lath, 116 m shingles.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 30 m lath
Schr Cartwright, Christian, Presque Isle, 400 tons coal.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 1,680 brls salt.
Schr Star of Hope, Pease, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr Norwegian, Mattuck, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr Midnight, Drake, Cleveland, 425 tons coal.
Schr Wellington, Simpson, Cleveland, 387.
Schr A & Morey, McDonald, Collingwood, 50 cds wood.
Schr Odin, Walton, Wallaceburgh, 85 cds wood.
Schr Eli Bates, Davison, Buffalo.
Schr Saranac, Gall, Buffalo.
Schr E M Peck, Gugles, Buffalo.
Schr H Harmon, Burke, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Muskingum, Higgins, Buffalo, 815 brls salt.
Schr White Cloud, Eisey, Buffalo, 125 tons coal.
Schr Presto, Wilcox, Buffalo, 306 tons coal.

CLEARED....Sept. 17.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Weick, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn, 1,800 brls flour, 30,000 lbs hides.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crary, Buffalo, 13,300 bu corn, 800 brls flour.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Bark D Morris, Kerr, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Foster, Smith, Black River.
Schr Reciprocity, Matthews, Racine.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo.
Schr Fisher, Lester, White Lake, 2 tons mdse.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White River.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr C Reeve, Donahoe, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Joseph Grant, Henderson, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Speed, Westman, Grand Haven.
Schr Wayne, Nelson, Sand Bay.
Schr Rive, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr Tricolor, Kimball, St Joseph.
Schr Gesine, Wilcrus, Manitowoc, 35 brls salt.
Schr Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee.
Schr Hero, Beach, South Haven.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, White Lake.
Schr Gertrude, Mayer, Buffalo, 17,300 bu corn.
Schr Phelim Mills, Dill, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Sophia Butler, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr Colton, Colton, Buffalo, 20,800 bu corn.
Schr Massillon, Boyle, Buffalo, 16,800 bu wheat.
Schr Kate Richmond, Parsons, Buffalo, 14,700 bu corn.
Schr Dauntless, Vance, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Donsman, Smith, Buffalo, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Morey, McDowell, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Sarnia, 5,900 bu corn.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malory, White Lake.
Schr W H Merritt, Murray, Colborne, 11,000 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

CLEARED....Sept. 16.

St Louis, Ottawa.
Mound City, Lockport.
Investigator, Athens.
Morris, Morris.
Queen City, Lasalle, 4.619 lbs sugar., 491 lbs coffee, 1,011 lbs mdse, 12,500 lbs sundries.
York State, Lasalle.
Errolia, Lockport, 15,000 lbs machinery.
Geo Washington, Lockport.
Marie, Kankakee, 17,040 ft lumber, 9,750 shingles, 4 tons sand.
Alida [illegible], 84,170 ft lumber, 8,000 ft siding, 50 m shingles, 20 m lath.

Wants.

WANTED—Purchasers at very low prices for Pelton's Outline Maps, Globes, Apparatus, Books and Tablets, and all other articles needed in Schools of every grade. Also, places for one first rate male and one female Teacher. Call on the subscriber at 121 Lake street, or address by mail JOHN H. ROLFE, P. O Box 2369, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At a moderate price, a single room, furnished or unfurnished, without board in some private dwelling house, within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address "J. W. B.," at this office.

WANTED—A Situation to work at Dress Making, Plain Sewing, Caring of Children, or to do Chamber Work, by a young girl having satisfactory references. Address Post Office Box 1505.

WANTED—An Englishman, married, without family, wants a situation as Porter. He well understands the care of horses and driving. Would have no objection to the management of a kitchen garden, and would make himself generally useful. Good references can be given. Address "H. N.," at Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Partner wanted with a cash capital of three or four thousand dollars, in a well established and profitable business. Address "Z. O.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An experienced Miller, to whom constant employment will be given, but he must be a man who never uses intoxicating liquor. Apply to R. M. COWHAM, Minooka, Grundy County, Ill.

WANTED—A Lady experienced in Teaching Music, wishes to obtain board where she can give instruction in part or entire compensation. Address P. O. Box 3954.

WANTED—For Cash, a Span of young good sized, draft Horses, weight not less than eleven hundred and fifty pounds, sound, true and kind. For further particulars apply immediately at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery Stable, No. 141 Michigan street, opposite North Market.

WANTED.—A Lady having a Piano, is desirous of obtaining board where she can give instruction in music. Address for particulars "J. K.," this office.

WANTED.—Board wanted by a gentleman and wife, on the South Side. Private family preferred. Address "M.," Post Office Box 1862.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a Building Lot, west of Union Park, or north of Chicago avenue. Name, location and lowest price. Also, to buy the Furniture of a neatly furnished one story cottage house. Would buy or rent the house if pleasantly situated in the West or North Division. Address giving full particulars "M. P. S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent, a small House, within one mile of the Court House, on the North Side, or on the South Side, east of State street. The house must be modern, in good repair, and must have a bathroom [illegible]. Rent not to exceed $250. Apply at Room [illegible] Dearborn street.

WANTED—500 Tailors wanted immediately. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street.

WANTED—A neatly located cottage, or small two story house, with good yard, water, &c., rent not over $12 per month, and within one and a half mile south, southwest or west from the Court House. Address Box 3046 or "D. E.," at this office.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman, in either a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods or Notion store, in this or any other city in the Northwest. Having had ten years experience in active business, can furnish good testimonials as to integrity, habits, competency, and can prove himself useful to his employer. Please address "W. T.," care Tribune office.

WANTED—By a young man of active business habits, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, Importing or Commission House, as out-door or general clerk, where he can make himself generally useful. He is willing to devote the whole of his time and attention to the interest of his employer, salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Unexceptionable references given. A line addressed to "FAITHFUL," P. O. Box 557, will meet with prompt attention.

TEACHER.—A Lady, formerly Teacher at the Quaker's Institution, Paris, (France), wishes a situation as Visiting Teacher in a Young Ladies' Academy, and would like to give private lessons to ladies and children at moderate terms. Best of reference given. Apply at 184 Michigan street.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—Pleasantly located, on North or South Side. A two story cottage, furnished, with not less than five sleeping rooms, preferred. Apply immediately, with rent and particulars, to Box 4148.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Parties wishing to engage a competent book-keeper [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]. The advertiser has had five years experience in book-keeping, and is capable of taking charge of any set of books, or conducting correspondence. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—Northeast and West, to sell Clark's lately Improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return all the money sent to us if the pencil be not found as represented. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, [illegible] circulars on receipt of one stamp. Address F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box 321.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and the Herald's War Map. Wholesale Agency corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4235. J. H. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any person unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above Maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Send for catalogue. R S LANDON, Agent.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn THIRTY DOLLARS per week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO. 117 South Clark street, Chicago P. O. Box 2479.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and regular employment. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office. Any body procuring an able bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recg.

Army Supplies.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office of Commissary of Subsistence, No. 8 State street, New York, Sept. 10th, 1861. Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, as follows, viz:

For delivery on the 1st of October, 1861:

2,187 barrels first quality Mess Pork, full salted, [illegible]

[illegible] pounds first quality smoked Bacon Sides, slip covers, packed in tight barrels of about 200 lbs. each.

[illegible] pounds first quality smoked Bacon Shoulders, shank cut off close to the brisket, slip covers, packed as above.

[illegible] pounds first quality smoked Hams, slip covers, packed as above.

[illegible] barrels first quality full and regular Extra Mess Beef, [illegible]

[illegible] pounds first quality of Pilot Bread, to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds of bread to each box. Boxes to be seasoned stuff, bottom and top of single pieces, or, if two pieces, to be tongued and grooved together.

[illegible] bushels prime quality White Beans, Peas, or Split Peas, in ordinary barrels, thoroughly coopered, and in good order.

[illegible] pounds of prime Rice, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

[illegible] pounds prime Rio Coffee, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

[illegible] pounds prime Rio Coffee, roasted and ground, in clean, bright spirit barrels

[illegible] pounds good quality Black Tea, one half Oolong, one half Souchong.

[illegible] pounds refined, light yellow Coffee Sugar, or the best quality clean, dry, raw Sugar in ordinary, well coopered barrels

[illegible] pounds first quality Adamantine Candles, to be of sixteen ounces to the pound, one half sixes and one half twelves.

[illegible] pounds good hard Soap.

[illegible] bushels of good, clean, dry, fine Salt, in strong, tight, well coopered barrels, thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

[illegible] gallons good Molasses, or Syrup, in barrels or half barrels, with four iron hoops.

[illegible] pounds first quality Dried Apples, in tight barrels.

For delivery on the 8th of October, 1861, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 15th of October, 1861, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 22d of October, 1861, the same quantity as above.

Small samples in labeled boxes to accompany the proposals, when practicable. Separate proposals will be required for each article, in which reference must be made to the proper samples. Certificates of inspection will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller, their present quality and condition. The [illegible] will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, with date of purchase, required on each package. [illegible] All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and carefully compared with the retained samples. Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each article. The stores are to be delivered, free of all charge, to the United States, at convenient and ordinary points of delivery in the cities of New York or Brooklyn. Such portion of the articles except meat, as may be required to be delivered at the public store house, No. 8 State street, shall be so delivered without cost to the United States. Persons not having the precise variety of goods above described, but having articles of similar kinds, are at liberty to send in proposals, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service.

Each bid must contain a copy of the printed advertisement to which it refers; and must also have the signatures of two responsible sureties, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the obligations of the bidder in case any part of his proposal shall be accepted. Proposals must be endorsed: "Proposals for Subsistence Stores No. 8 State street." A. B. EATON, Major and Com. Sub. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE invited till the [illegible] day of September, 1861, for supplying the army of the Potomac with POTATOES. About 9,000 bushels will be required, in lots of about 2,000 bushels per week. The Potatoes to be of the first quality, and equal in quality to the following kinds: Mercers (blue), Pink eye, Mercers (white).

The Potatoes to be delivered in Washington, and subject to such inspection at delivery as the Subsistence Department may require, and payment to be made in Treasury notes, if Government should desire it.

The Potatoes to be delivered in good, strong barrels, and each bushel to be weighed at 60 lbs.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C.S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

For Europe

THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE, —BY— STEAM OR SAIL.

Apply to GREENBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Marine Bank Building, Lasalle street. Sight drafts for £1 sterling, and upwards, at current rates.

FISHER, RICARDS & CO., Australia Shippers Line of Clipper Ships, for Melbourne direct. The favorite A 1 Clipper ship "Constitution," Gibbs Commander, 1300 tons burthen, now rapidly loading at Pier 12, East River, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and being well known to shippers in the trade, will sail on or about October 1st, 1861. This will positively be the FIRST VESSEL to sail for Melbourne direct. For balance of freight or passage, having beautiful accommodations for first and second-class passengers, apply to FISHER, RICARDS & CO., 84 Wall street, (Tontine Buildings), New York.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, for the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY. We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to our care, or on shipments to Eastern markets. B. W. RAYMOND, J. C. WRIGHT, E. F. WHITNEY. Chicago, Aug. 31, 1861.

To Rent.

OFFICE TO RENT.—Nos. 11 and 19 Methodist Church Block. Furniture Herein For Sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—House for rent on Michigan avenue. House for rent or sale near Union Park. Lots for sale near Union Park. The Houses have all the modern improvements. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, Dearborn street.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Banks, at No. 7 Park Row. For terms, &c., apply [illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 57 [illegible] street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair [illegible] Inquire of G. W. BELDEN, No. 176 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 49 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Binders, 49 Clark street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, [illegible] Retail Grocery. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to rent or lease located in the West Division. [illegible] garden purposes. [illegible] Room No. 6.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The Brick Building, 40 by 100 feet, on North Water street, near Rush street bridge [illegible] storage or any heavy business [illegible] subscriber at No. 15 Court House.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. [illegible] at 115 Lake street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The House [illegible] at No. 46 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Dr. E. B. McIlroy's Farm, in Lockport and Homer Townships, Will County, Ill., containing 880 acres. [illegible] Apply for Maps and particulars to the Proprietor's Solicitor, [illegible] No. 9 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO. [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, [illegible] Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. [illegible] Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of [illegible] Phaetons, Concord Buggies [illegible] ROBERTSON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago.

TO PRINTERS.—The Book and Job Office, formerly belonging to [illegible] in the City of St. Louis, is offered for sale at a bargain [illegible] CHARLES G. HAGER, St. Louis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for cash purchaser [illegible] 124 East Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with board, can be obtained at the [illegible] House, No. 223 Kinzie street, for $4.50 per week, [illegible] board per day.

BOARDING.—Board can be obtained in a private family, with two pleasant front chambers in the new brick house, [illegible] corner of Jackson. [illegible] Location desirable.

BOARDING.—To Rent, with Board, a front parlor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, [illegible] Michigan avenue. Also a few Day Boarders can be accommodated at 74 Wabash avenue. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children, can obtain board and superior rooms [illegible] at No. 94 Lasalle street.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, can be had by applying at 164 Monroe street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

Lost.

$50 REWARD.—Lost on Clark, Michigan or Lasalle streets, South Side, on the evening of [illegible] a Pocket Book containing between $50 and $60 in Currency, and [illegible] D. B. LINCOLN.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WITTER, [illegible] from Scotland [illegible] Worked as a Carpenter [illegible] last heard of in McGregor, Iowa, February [illegible] Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Personal.

JOHN DURKIN is requested to communicate with his mother, through J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul, British Consulate, 15 Lasalle street.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS VERY desirous of forming the acquaintance of a [illegible] lady, [illegible] view to Matrimony. [illegible] NEWCOMB, P.O. Box 783 Chicago.

General Notices.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. CASH ADVANCES. We are prepared to advance THE MONEY on goods or Grain to be shipped to Buffalo or to New York, giving the owners privilege of both markets. UNDERWOOD & CO.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE. Burkam & Sons, 17 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A splendid Dry Goods Store in Amory Block, Fond du Lac, Wis., TO LET. [illegible] address S. B. & J. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

TAN BARK.—Wanted, 500 Cords of TAN BARK, of the best quality, to be delivered at Racine, Wis. [illegible] Leather Dealers, No. 243 Lake street, Chicago.

IOWA LANDS WANTED.—We wish to purchase 1,000 acres of Land in [illegible] Apply at once to Wm. B. YOUNG & CO., [illegible] street, Chicago.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber offers to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of Chicago River, with railroad track [illegible] Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 45 South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Chicago city property, [illegible] land in Iowa county, Iowa, [illegible] Title perfect and location very desirable. [illegible] 121 Lake street, Chicago.

A FINE CHANCE—Look at this! Any one having a fine span of horses [illegible] by addressing Post Office Box [illegible]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between W. C. Park and Henry Chamberlain, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1861.

THE CHICAGO WORKING Men's Association wish to buy a Piano [illegible] Address P O. Box 1348.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, Loan and Trust Company [illegible] Reapers' Bank of Fairfield [illegible] will give SIX MONTHS public notice [illegible] D. R. HOLT. Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE—[illegible] articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR" [illegible] C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Agent.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, August 31st, 1861. The Reapers' Bank, Fairfield, [illegible] Auditor Public Accounts.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the firm of HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, may present the same to the Assignee. All persons indebted to said firm will have to make payment to the undersigned. CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee. Office North Clark street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP. In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll [illegible] 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS B. WOOD & CO. [illegible] Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon and Lard Oils and all other articles [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Out Houses, [illegible] Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box [illegible] North Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861

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THE RESPONSE.

The *Illinois State Register* thinks that the Chicago TRIBUNE ought to be suppressed for its comments on the President's letter countermanding Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and one of the comic papers published here seems to be of the same opinion. If there is any such thing to be done, we hope it will be general and impartial. In another part of this paper we copy a column or two of extracts, from which it will be seen that if suppression is to be applied as a remedy for the evil, it will have to be extensive. It is strange there should be such greenhorns at large, in Illinois, as the *State Register* and the comic paper aforesaid.

THE LATEST SLAUGHTER.

The carnage produced in the ranks of the 19th Illinois Regiment, Col. Turchin, the favorite corps of Chicago, at least among our native born citizens), is equal to that which might be expected in a smart engagement with the enemy. Tongue cannot tell, nor pen portray, the blackness of heart which prompted this horrid murder. The evidence points to a weakening of the timbers of the bridge by some fiend in the interest of Jeff. Davis, in the model of the recent St. Joseph massacre. If the perpetrators of the deed can be reached they should be put to death in the most gradual manner. This is not *war*, in any just sense of the term. It is a succession of butcheries on one side, and of prolonged forgiveness on the other. On the part of the rebels it is a constant, earnest, devilish spilling of blood without regard to the means and usages of civilization. It is fierce, relentless destruction of human life by the foulest plots, the most barbarous expedients. No tribe of Polynesians could prosecute the havoc with equal cruelty, and equal cowardice. It does not answer to say that these acts are not planned by the rebel government. Perhaps they are; perhaps they are not. They are a part of the treasonable scheme; they are in keeping with its main purpose of destroying our Government; they are perpetrated for its benefit; they belong to the ever villainous slave system. Whatever is of peculiar and damning guilt, and startling atrocity, whatever kills, or maims, or brings agony, is always at the service of slavery. And why should it not be? Slavery is the essence of all these [illegible] teaches men to indulge in them as a pastime.

It happens, by the mere chance of drawing lots for places in the train, that very few of the Chicago soldiers are injured. The Galena company (I) has met with the heaviest loss, including their gallant Captain. To the bereaved ones of our sister city, Chicago extends the sympathy caused by the most painful suspense and anguish for the safety of her own sons.

CAPTAIN B. B. HOWARD.

Capt. Bushrod B. Howard, of Galena, is among the killed in the recent disaster near Vincennes. In reply to a dispatch sent to Galena, announcing the event, the operator in the telegraph office in that place, said "I have just sent a message from Capt. Howard to his family, dated at Sandoval, saying playfully that he was on his way, and *all well*." The announcement of his sudden and terrible death coming on the heels of such a message must have been terrible indeed. Mrs. Howard is a soldier's daughter, and it will not lessen her grief, that she has become a soldier's widow.

Capt. Howard was a leading Democrat of Daviess county, and, during Buchanan's Administration, was Postmaster at Galena. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he warmly espoused the popular and patriotic cause and was made Captain of the fine company that Galena sent to the battles of the country. He had served with great gallantry in the Mexican war, and was a popular and efficient officer. His death will be greatly lamented in the Western part of the State, where he was so well and honorably known.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

The movement of troops for Washington this week, appears to be upon a larger scale than at any time before within the last two months. The military necessity on the Potomac is pressing; and Gen. McClellan is preparing for it, whether it shall be for offensive or defensive operations. We count no less than fifteen regiments that have certainly left for the seat of war since Sunday, and as many more are under positive orders for an immediate departure—some of whom are probably at this moment on the way. These regiments are as follows:

TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Illinois, (from Cairo)	Col. Turchin;
Illinois, " "	Col. Hecker;
Indiana, " "	Col. Hovey;
Michigan	Col. Robinson;
Independent Michigan	Col. Stockton;
[illegible] Regiment	Col. Bidwell;
[illegible] Regiment	Col. Vinton;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Von Armsberg;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Ross;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Moore;
N. Y. Volunteers	Col. Perry;
Maine (from Long Island)	Col. Strickland;
New Hampshire, "	Col. Fellowes;
Rhode Island, "	Col. Eddy;
Pennsylvania	Col. Knipe.

TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

Wisconsin	Col. Vandor;
Wisconsin	Col. Murphy;
Michigan	Col. Fenton;
Michigan Cavalry	Col. Brodhead;

[illegible]worth's, Dickey's and Brackett's Illinois Cavalry;
[illegible] regiments in Pennsylvania;
[illegible] regiments (probably) at New Haven, Ct.

These troops will be sent forward as expeditiously as possible, and the most of them this week. There are other regiments in New York and New England so nearly ready to move, at last accounts, that they might, perhaps, be included in the above enumeration.

It is evident, therefore, that our army at Washington is being enlarged, this week, at least 25,000 new men.

STILL ANOTHER.

In addition to Hecker's, Turchin's, [illegible]worth's, Dickey's, and Brackett's regiments—the three latter cavalry—orders are on the way to Washington, Colonel White's regiment moves towards the same destination this evening. How many more of our Illinois boys will be taken out of their natural and appropriate sphere of labor, to supply the deficiencies created by the inaction of the East, of course, cannot tell; but if an impression shall gain credence that Beauregard is about to march with a superior force, another draft from the West may be expected. There is something wrong in this matter, somewhere; and until the present danger is over, and public excitement can do no harm, the people hereaway will wait for an explanation of this now inexplicable movement. Even now they feel that they have a right to ask why New England and Pennsylvania [illegible]